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MEXICAN EMBASSY STATEMENT ON THE SONORA REVOLT

Federal Troops, It Is Asserted, Will Quell the Rising—Tuxpam Reported Occupied—Nine States Now in Rebellion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. Salvador Alvarado, who reached Washington this week to represent the secession movement in Mexico headed by the State of Sonora, has been summoned to appear before the sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which has been investigating conditions in Mexico and is headed by Albert B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico. He is expected to testify next week.

This and the announcement of activity against the federal government which has arisen in the Tampico region were the most significant events of the day in the Mexican situation. Tampico is said to be threatened by a force of 3000 men, headed by Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, who is reported to have occupied Tuxpam, not far from Tampico. Tampico is the center of the oil industry in Mexico, and developments in that locality are likely to have an important bearing on the prospects of the federal government.

The Mexican Embassy yesterday gave out a statement to the effect that the Sonora movement does not mean the establishment of a new republic, but only a temporary secession of one state; that Sonora is far from the center of the Republic and has no great resources, and that federal troops, though they cannot reach Sonora quickly, will in time quell the rising.

Outside Sonora, the embassy statement said, the revolt has received no important support; the list of prominent men who have expressly affirmed allegiance to President Carranza is cited, and the success of President Carranza against Villa when the latter was at the zenith of his power and of late against the Diaz, Blanquet, Zapata and Angeles groups, is recalled as indicating the strength of the federal government. Mexico's financial recovery is also pointed out; recently the government announced that payments would be made toward the foreign debt. Surprise is expressed that there should be sympathy for the rebellion in the United States.

It was reported yesterday that Gen. Alvaro Obregón has been active in stimulating opposition to the Carranza régime. The possibility that foreign influences are aiding the Sonora movement does not appear any more remote as a result of the happenings of the last few days.

General Alvarado, whose prospective appearance before the Senate Sub-Committee has occasioned little surprise, said yesterday that the states of Sinaloa, Nayarit, Michoacan, Zacatecas, Guerrero, Morelos, Hidalgo and Tlaxcala have joined the revolt, making, with Sonora, nine states in all.

Economic Features

Losses to Agriculture in Sonora—Railroad Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NOGALES, Arizona—Serious economic features are attendant upon the Sonora rebellion, there conjoined with the industrial features of the strike on the railroad lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad south of Nogales. The Calles-De La Huerta interests have taken over the railroad, incidentally agreeing to give the strikers all they demanded. The railroad down into Sinaloa, with its eastern branch from Nogales to the copper mining camp of Cananea and the Naco, now is of the largest benefit to the Sonora government in its plans of revolution. But there is question as to the length of time the road may be operated without calling for help from interests north of the international line. All the coal used on the railroad comes from the United States. Wood is used in the locomotives farther southward, but wood cutters can hardly be had save from military commands, under present conditions. The rolling stock is of the best American manufacture and comparatively new. But it will need repairs, and repair material is not to be had save from the United States. The Mexican enginemen are generally considered efficient, but of shopmen there is scarcity. For several years there has been steady deterioration of the road bed, and the burning of railroad bridges is one of the first features of every insurrection. There is expectation that the Sonora government will soon be in such shape with its railroad experiment that it will tender the lines back to their owners.

The main line down the west coast was designed to make connection between San Francisco and the City of Mexico by way of Guadalajara, but the continuing revolutions have prevented junction with the Mexican Central. There has been development of heavy freight traffic, partly agricultural from the rich valleys of the Fuerte and Yaqui, where immense loss has attended the stoppage of shipments of tomatoes and other vegetables. There also is a heavy tonnage of freight to and from Cananea and upper camps, but all American-owned mines are expected to close till political conditions are stabilized. A large part of the state revenue is from Americans.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF LONDON POLICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Brigadier-General W. T. F. Horwood, D.S.O., has been appointed Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis in place of General Sir Nevil Macready, who is now commanding the forces in Ireland. General Horwood was Assistant Commissioner until last night, and was formerly an officer in the War Office. Retiring from these duties before the war he obtained a position as commanding officer of the Northeastern Railway Company's police, which he held until the war broke out. General Horwood was provost-marshal in France and incidentally, he arrested a cabinet minister for being in the war zone.

After the armistice, he was appointed to the Metropolitan Police as assistant commissioner, and was responsible for the increasing efficiency of the mounted branch.

J. W. Olive has been appointed assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in succession to General Horwood.

FUND PROVIDES NAVY MONOLITH

English-Speaking Union Provides for Memorial in New York Harbor in Recognition of American Navy's Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On behalf of the English-Speaking Union, Maj. J. E. Wrench yesterday presented to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, a check for £6000, which will be used to erect a monolith in New York harbor in recognition of the work of the United States Navy in the patrol of the Dover Straits during the war.

The monolith, according to present plans, will be an exact copy of an obelisk already under construction on the cliffs of Dover, in Great Britain, and near Cape Blanc in France, which testifies to the cooperation of the French and British navies. The New York monolith will be erected in plain view of incoming and outgoing vessels.

Major Wrench, in his presentation speech, told of the achievements of the United States Navy abroad, and expressed the appreciation of the British for the cordial cooperation of the two navies. He recalled Admiral Beatty's mention of the British and American seamen as "comrades of the mist." He continued:

"Whatever the ultimate and respective sizes of the American and British navies, I believe there will be no jealousy between the services, and I believe that our respective flags 'Old Glory,' and the 'white ensign,' will float in the breezes of the seven seas for all time in the friendliest association, safeguarding the freedom of the seas for all nations.

"The English-Speaking Union has nothing to say to politics, it doesn't stand for an Anglo-Saxon imperialism. Our one and only object is 'to draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world in no hostility to any people.'

"We hope that the happy relations which existed between our two navies during the war will continue between our peoples for all time, for we feel that the highest interests of civilization and the safeguarding of the free institutions which our seven English-speaking democracies represent will be assured if only there is cordial friendship between us. We seek no alliances, but we do desire to make our two peoples better known to one another. As President Wilson once said to me, 'Just because we both speak the same language we should be extra careful what we say about one another.' If only people on both sides of the Atlantic would confine themselves to referring to the great ideals we have in common, how much better it would be."

Secretary Daniels, in accepting the gift, spoke in high praise of the initiative and heroism) of the British Navy, and concluded:

"I wish to thank you for coming in person to present this latest token of the comradeship of our countries and of the men of our navies during the world war. The friendship, strengthened in the stress of mutual cooperation and sacrifices in war must be cemented in devotion to world peace and world justice in the years of transition, and in the decades of peace that, we trust, lie before us."

ARRIVALS FROM RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SOUTHAMPTON, England (Wednesday)—The steamship Czar arrived today from Russia, bringing Royal Air Force and tank corps officers, along with some 20 Russian and Serbian women married to British soldiers. These officers took part in General Denikin's retreat. Their departure, they stated, was greatly hampered by the crowd of refugees, who clamored to board the Czar.

MILDER TREATMENT IN IRISH PRISONS

Government Announces That Political Offenders Will No Longer Receive Same Treatment as in Criminal Cases

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The Irish Government issued on Tuesday evening fresh regulations regarding the treatment of prisoners, and in future those arrested for political offenses will be treated as political prisoners. They will be confined in different locations from those of persons imprisoned for ordinary criminal offenses.

Those offenses which will not be considered as political are, first, homicide, assaults, or similar offenses against the person; second, burglary, housebreaking, larceny, malicious damage, cattle driving, or similar offenses against property; third, riotings, carrying, keeping or having firearms, ammunition or explosive substances, unlawful assembly as defined by common law or by statute (but not an assembly rendered unlawful merely because it is the meeting of a political or suppressed association), speaking or writing words inciting or encouraging persons to commit any of the offenses set out under the first, second, and third items.

Persons awaiting trial for political offenses will be given a special ameliorative treatment, conditional on orderly conduct. Should a prisoner differ from the Irish law officer as to what is a political offense, the question will be referred for decision to a committee composed of a member of the visiting committee nominated by the prisoner, a member of the same visiting committee nominated by the Chief Secretary, or, in his absence, by the Undersecretary, and the committee will be presided over by one of His Majesty's judges.

Deportation Urged

Alabama Governor Says de Valera Has No Official Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—The immediate deportation of Eamonn de Valera, President of the so-called "Irish Republic," is urged by Thomas F. Kilby, Governor of Alabama, in a letter to Cramton Harris, commander of the Birmingham Post of the American Legion. "It is without my province to officially recognize or to refuse to officially recognize any citizen from a foreign nation who is traveling without official status," the governor said. "So far as my information goes, there has been no recognition of an Irish republic by the United States.

"Personally, I believe that this pilgrimage of de Valera and his Sinn Fein propaganda should have long ago received the attention of the State Department at Washington, and were I directing official of that department, I would unhesitatingly order the deportation of de Valera without delay.

"I view with extreme distrust this Sinn Fein agitation within the United States, which has already resulted in serious misunderstanding between the people of the United States and England, our ally in the world war. It is hard to understand how a patriotic American could continue this agitation as it has been conducted within recent months, were he not seriously misled in his zeal for a cause which involves the internal affairs of a friendly nation."

Post Action Indorsed

Methodists of Birmingham, Alabama, Object to de Valera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The resolutions of the local American Legion post, opposing the coming to this city of Eamonn de Valera, so-called president of the Irish republic, were indorsed by the Methodist ministers of this city and of Bessemer on Monday.

"While we believe in free speech and free assembly, of American citizens for Americanism, we repudiate the supposed right of foreigners to be free to spread among us pernicious foreign propaganda to the destruction of peace and harmony among us and our allies," their resolutions read.

"We believe the pro-German and anti-ally record made by Sinn Feinde Valera propaganda is to be regarded as a humiliating spectacle of playing politics, unworthy of the American Senate, and that such action cannot be deemed fairly expressive and properly representative of the American spirit, and should be repudiated by all patriotic American people."

Troops Arrive in Dublin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Advance guards of the First Royal Dragoons, the Tenth Hussars, and the Seventeenth Lancers, which are to be stationed in Ireland, arrived at North Wall, Dublin, from England on Tuesday. Sir Nevil Macready, the new commander of the forces in Ireland, has been sworn in as member of the Privy Council. In consequence of the Labor embargo on the shipping of food supplies from Ireland, Dublin dockers refused yesterday to handle bacon forwarded for shipment from Limerick. Pigs were also held up at North Wall.

Irwin Mission Repudiated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Society for British and American Friendship has received a cable message from Belfast regarding the Rev. J. H. A. Irwin, who has been represented as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Kilead, County Antrim, Ireland, and who is now in America speaking for the Sinn Fein movement. The message read:

"Irwin mission entirely repudiated by Irish Presbyterian Assembly, as well as by Irwin's presbytery and congregation. His views as cabled here absolutely opposed to the whole mass of Irish Presbyterian opinion. His statement generally as cabled here a mass of falsehoods and misrepresentations. He has no credentials to speak either for Presbyterians or Protestants. Presbyterian Church taking action on the matter."

REPLY IS MADE TO CRITICS OF BUDGET

British Chancellor of Exchequer Declares Government Proposals Still Hold Despite Strong Criticism of Various Details

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—After the House of Commons went into committee on ways and means, criticism of the budget continued. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said that, in spite of the criticism, the government proposals still held the field. He could not make any general statement at that stage as to the operation of the corporation tax, but it certainly intended to apply to cooperative societies.

As to increased wine duties, if he thought they would seriously impede or add appreciably to the difficulties of their Allies, France or Portugal, he would ask the House to forego them, but he was not apprehensive.

As to the criticism that the amount realized from war assets ought not to appear in revenue accounts, he said that if these realizations were not carried to reduction of the debt, they were used for reduction of borrowing. Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to April 17, show a revenue of £79,943,578; an expenditure of £72,181,919, compared with a revenue of £49,492,072, and expenditures of £106,175,868 in the corresponding period of last year.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that he intended to stand or fall by his original proposal to increase the excess profits tax to 60 per cent from the present 40 per cent rate. The Chancellor said, however, that, if proposals subsequently were introduced for the taxation of war-acquired wealth, the extra 20 per cent would be remitted.

Criticism of Budget

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—General criticism of the budget here is directed against proposals affecting beers, wines, and spirits, and brewers and distillers consider that consumption will be so reduced, on account of the higher duties, as to result in unemployment. One manager went so far as to say that the budget was an attempt to destroy the distilling industries in Ireland.

Labor Passports to Russia Permitted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from authoritative quarters that after the meeting of the joint deputation of the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress at the House of Commons yesterday, the deputation was received by Cecil Harmsworth, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who informed it that the question of furnishing passports for the committees to visit Russia to make independent investigations there has been referred to the allied conference at San Remo, and a reply had been received announcing that it had been decided that no obstacles were to be put in the way of the visit.

Passports will accordingly be issued for the party to travel by way of Esthonia. The National Executive of the British Labor Party, at a meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution urging the government to permit the immediate admission into England of Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet's representative in Copenhagen, and a Russian trade delegation, in order that effect may be given to the goverment's decision to reestablish peace between the two countries, and to favor restoration of trade with Russia.

A Moscow wireless message reports that George Tchitcherin, the Soviet's Foreign Minister, has sent a message of greeting to the British working classes, stating the British Labor delegation to Russia will be warmly received.

PRICES WILL FALL, SAYS MR. HOUSTON

But It Will Take Time, He Adds — Salvation of Europe Declared to Rest Now Largely in Hands of People of Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Prices ought to come down and they will come down, but it will take time," declared David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in an address on the financial problems of the nation and the world before the Chicago Association of Commerce here yesterday.

"I am not sure that we want to return to pre-war conditions, but I am sure that we never will" the Secretary said. "We want to return to a normal, stable condition. The chief contributing causes of high prices have been increased costs and the depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar.

"But we are better off today than people were after former wars. After every former war it took generations for prices to come down, but people both in the United States and in Europe expected the governments to work some sort of a miracle after the world war and bring things back to normal immediately. The thing to do in times like these is to keep a cool head and of course face the danger."

European Conditions Seem Worse

Asserting that the salvation of Europe rests largely in the hands of the people of Europe, the Secretary said:

"How idle it is for men to contend today that this nation can longer live in the world and not be a part of it. The fact is, we are hopelessly entangled with the affairs of other nations and will probably become more entangled. Transportation and communication have made the world very small. The problem is not to prevent these entanglements, but to control them in order to keep peace in the world.

"Physically and financially, conditions in Europe show tendencies for the worse. Rulers lack the courage to effect the necessary remedies. Taxation failed them, so they have looked around to borrow, and made a great cry to the United States, as if they expected us to send good money after bad.

"We have greatly aided Europe since the war, have extended enormous credits, but government loans have ceased. Europe must now turn its hands to whatever it can find to do, and work out its own salvation."

American Financial Problems

Discussing the financial problems of the United States, Mr. Houston said:

"Since we went to war, the United States has spent $38,000,000,000. That is $10,000,000,00 more than was spent in the history of the country since the Constitution was adopted. And we have stood the strain without a serious disturbance, due to the cooperation of the bankers with the government, the banking machinery and the federal reserve system. Those who criticize the federal reserve system for partisan purposes render the country a great disservice. There is no politics in the federal reserve system in Washington and there will be none if I can prevent it.

"The Treasury Department has always been able to get along and meet all demands on it with the revenue from taxation. But there are some liabilities that are about to be thrown upon the Treasury that it will find hard to meet from taxation. The pending railroad bill will throw a burden of about $1,000,000,000 upon the Treasury and it has been threatened to throw on about $1,000,000,000 or $2,000,000,000 for a soldiers' bonus.

Taxes Favored Over Bonds

"The question is, shall we meet these burdens by taxation or bonds? I should favor taxes, although they will increase the cost of living. Bonds will burden the credit of the country and still further inflate currency and decrease the value of the dollar.

"I do not believe that a majority of our fine young men who went to war desire this subsidy. If I thought they did, I'd be far more pessimistic than I am about the future of this country.

"The Treasury could get along first rate if it had to take care of only the legitimate demands made upon it for proper government expenditures. But I spend nine times as much time resisting assaults on the Treasury by different groups of people as I have to spend to get necessary appropriations from Congress.

"Steps should be taken to modify and simplify our tax system. The excess profits tax should be very much modified or simplified, or abolished altogether. It works unequally as between businesses, on account of the forms of organization. It works so spasmodically that some concerns have to pay four times as much as others just because they are corporations instead of partnerships, and the reverse. It should be abolished, but there should be some substitute."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR MEETING IN HOLLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The first complete board meeting of the International Federation of Trades Unions took place on April 8, 9, and 10, representatives from England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Tzecho-Slovakia, and Holland being present.

W. A. Appleton, representing England, acted as chairman, and Robert Williams was the other English representative. South Africa sent a request to be admitted as a member of the Federation, which was granted. It was also decided that Federation representatives should go to Russia with the commission of the League of Nations to study the situation there.

The conference also discussed the question of the reduction of stringency of the peace terms and the general situation in central Europe. It was arranged that demonstrations should be held in all countries on May 1 in order to secure realization of all the decisions carried by the Labor Conference in Washington.

Negotiations in Dutch Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Harry Gosling, president of the National Transport Workers Federation returned to London this morning from Holland, where he had been meeting officials of the workers in connection with the Dutch transport dispute. While, he said, the strike is still in full progress, negotiations were taking place today. The negotiations, however, according to latest news, have broken off without result.

Labor Unrest in Italy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The obstruction in the postal and telegraphic circles owing to the strike continues. The strike continues in Piedmont and in Fiume the workmen have announced a general strike to be imminent for the purpose of removing Gabriel d'Annunzio and of securing the resignation of the National Council. At Genoa a regiment, which had just arrived aboard a warship, had to continue its journey to Turin in motor cars owing to the railway strike. At the Socialist Congress at Milan, the Italian deputy made a violent attack on the leaders of the civil war.

REPORT CABINET'S RESIGNATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Wednesday)—The Times of London correspondent reports on Monday that the Protitch Cabinet, after enduring for 60 days, has resigned, and that the Prime Minister, Mr. Protitch, has handed a memorandum on the foreign and domestic situation to the Prince Regent, which declares it is imperative that a strong cabinet on a broad basis should be formed.

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HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR GREEK CLAIMS SAYS MR. VENISELOS

Greek Premier in Special Interview Declares Conversation With Supreme Council at San Remo Completely Successful

Special cable to the Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in San Remo

SAN REMO, Italy (Wednesday)—Eleutherios Veniselos, Premier of Greece, accorded the representative of The Christian Science Monitor a special interview this morning. He indicated that the results of his three-hour conversation with the Supreme Council yesterday had been completely successful, and that Greek claims in Thrace and Syria had been favorably received. There is indeed little difficulty in settling the territorial questions, Mr. Veniselos declared, since the preliminary work has all been done. But what of the execution of the Turkish Treaty, now practically completed? The Council spent a considerable time with the naval and military experts, including Marshal Foch, General Weygand, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, and Admiral Earl Beatty, and the possibilities of enforcement of the terms in view of the menacing attitude of the Nationalists has given rise to certain inquiry.

Asked if he considered there would be any real trouble, Mr. Veniselos replied that there were sufficient Allied troops to meet all contingencies. Greece alone has 100,000 men on the spot. Turkey cannot resist with any hope of success if the Allies are firm. Armenia remains a troublesome problem, but he had been informed on good authority that a new approach has been made to America and that there is hope that money may be forthcoming.

As for the army, Mr. Veniselos is prepared to give military aid and cooperation with other nations in helping to put Armenia on its feet. Although the Turkish treaty should now soon be ready and conference come to an end this week-end, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that no settlement of Syrian and Palestine questions will be reached.

Much territory will be taken away from Turkey, but its future is left undecided. No mandates are being given at present. Arthur J. Balfour, former British Foreign Secretary, on his arrival, had a long consultation with Mr. Lloyd George on the eastern questions. Dr. Chaim Weisman, head of the Zionist movement, has just arrived from Palestine, where he does not find serious opposition to the establishment of a Jewish state, to which Great Britain is pledged.

Germany's Debt

Supreme Council Debates Question of Amount of Reparations

Special cable to the Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in San Remo

SAN REMO, Italy, (Wednesday)—The real contest between the Allied statesmen is coming on the problem of the disarmament of Germany, with which has now been linked up the proposal that Germany should pay a lump sum. The amount is tentatively put at 60,000,000,000 marks. France has really looked for 100,000,000,000 marks, but there are obvious advantages in defining the debt of Germany, even at a comparatively low figure.

Unfortunately there is bound up with this suggestion a companion suggestion that France should pledge herself not to act without England. Mr. Millerand insists on keeping full freedom, for it is possible to envisage the day, when French and English interests may differ, and France does not want her hands tied. Discussion will probably be fully engaged tomorrow. It should be emphasized that there is a profound desire on both sides to arrive at a final accord, which will maintain the alliance and compel Germany to execute the Treaty financially and in a military sense.

At present there is no limit to Germany's debt and the harder Germany works, the more she will be asked to pay.

This is felt by Mr. Nitti and Mr. Lloyd George to be bad policy. Germany may be induced to strive to clear off considerable liabilities if they are known; but indefinite obligations are said to be oppressive and disheartening. So far nothing official has been done in this direction by the statesmen; but some progress has been made unofficially, though the French Prime Minister is not satisfied that more would be obtained in this way. It is really a revision of the Treaty because occupation would be dependent on payment.

The French view of any kind of revision is well known. The proper authority to carry on such a policy, if decided upon, is the Reparations Commission. But if a proposal comes from the Supreme Council, it will naturally be adopted.

Today the Armenian boundaries were settled. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that Armenia will be much smaller than as envisaged in the Wilson note, and it is doubted in some quarters whether a mistake is not being made. The difficulty as to finding protecting power for Armenia grows. The League of Nations sent a letter pointing out that, in the

present circumstances, it is unable to accept the mandate. The League has neither money nor the army, which are indispensable. Accordingly the League suggests that the various nations should guarantee whatever is needed. Armenians themselves, here, estimate the amount wanted at $40,000,000 for a period of 10 years, and 40,000 men until a national army can be formed. A reply is now being drafted, but there is some hesitation in providing the means.

Batoum is to be a free port for the three republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia.

It appears that the Italian Government is censoring telegrams, and a strong resolution of protest has been passed by British and American journalists. The censorship is entirely contrary to the spirit of the proceedings at Paris and London, and, it is trusted that Mr. Nitti will at once abolish this irritating restriction on the truth.

American Representative

Ambassador to Italy Will Attend San Remo Council as Observer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department after several days of apparent indecision announced yesterday that Robert Underwood Johnson, United States Ambassador to Italy, would attend the council of the allied premiers at San Remo, Italy, although his position would be simply that of an observer. On Monday it was known that the department had been in communication with Mr. Johnson, whose appearance at San Remo on the Saturday preceding had given rise to the belief that he would attend the council sessions. Dispatches, however, quoted Mr. Johnson as saying that he had been held in San Remo only through railway strike troubles, and he left the place on Sunday.

Information at the State Department on Tuesday was that the United States probably would not send a representative to San Remo, and it was said that the allied powers were well informed as to the position of the United States in certain important matters that the council unquestionably would discuss. The non-membership of the United States in the League of Nations was also understood to be an important factor, in view of the fact that the idea of the League of Nations had been vigorously put forward by this country.

The instructions to Mr. Johnson, it is understood, are to keep this country informed as to events and to communicate to the participants in the conference any views which the State Department may wish to have presented. These instructions are said to be similar to those under which the United States Ambassador to France operated during the sessions in Paris after this country had withdrawn as an active participant.

The invitation to the United States to be represented was sent by the Italian Government and was general in its character, not specifying whether the representatives should have plenary powers or be merely an observer. The abrupt volte-face on the part of the administration is generally considered due to a decision by President Wilson not in line with the action he was expected to take.

Although this country's views on the Turkish, Armenian, Russian, and Adriatic problems are well known, the interest which the United States feels in these matters is so great that the designation of a direct observer was probably felt to be almost indispensable.

German Approval of Allied Note

Special cable to the Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Almost the entire German press tonight comments with approval on the communication which the Allied diplomatic representatives here have presented to the German Foreign Minister, pointing out that renewal of counter-revolutionary movements, of violent disorders, will delay the Allied help measures on behalf of Germany. It is generally felt that this warning will put a salutary check alike on the activities of the reactionaries and the radicals.

In striking contrast with the government's agitation and public anxiety last week, the German internal situation is now judged more optimistically. The fact that the country has emerged from successive crises has given the government confidence.

The people are now inclined to perceive that the forthcoming parliamentary elections will provide a better way of asserting their will than the junker coups and communist excesses.

The elections take place early in June, but today the programs of most of the political parties were issued. The program of the Radical Socialists is very far-reaching, socialization of all trades and industries being called for.

Jewish Appeal to Foreign Secretary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Major Lionel de Rothschild, president of the League of British Jews, has written to Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, calling his attention to a report that the British Government is considering the placing before the San Remo conference of a proposition that Palestine should be handed over to Arab suzerainty.

While the League of British Jews is not in sympathy with all the demands put forward by the Zionists as to the future political control of Palestine, it would regard with dismay the placing of Palestine under Arab suzerainty, and expresses the hope that Palestine should enjoy free institutions under a British protectorate or, failing that, a French protectorate, and feels that the future of Palestine should be so arranged as not to interfere with the aspirations of their less fortunate coreligionists in eastern Europe, who wish to settle there, and that the immigration of such Jews should be facilitated without detriment to the Arab population.

The league feels, he writes, that this could not be provided for unless Palestine were under the control of one of the great powers, or under a direct mandate of the League of Nations.

Prisoners Excange Arranged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—An exchange of war prisoners is to take place between Russia, on the one hand, and France and Belgium on the other, the necessary agreements having been signed by Maxim Litvinoff, on behalf of Soviet Russia. There is also to be an amnesty for those accused of political ocenses in each country. The French and Belgian governments have pledged themselves, according to Mr. Litvinoff, not to interfere with Russia's internal affairs and not to join in aggressive measures directed against the Soviet Republic of Russia and the Ukraine.

Treaty Fulfillment Urged

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Adolph Koester, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview with "Vorwaerts" today, declared that Germany must strictly fulfill the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, for in that way only could she obtain a revision of the Treaty. Mr. Koester said:

"Only the German Coalition Government is trusted abroad and the entente would not allow a dictatorship of the proletariat here. We must today, more than ever, have the trust of foreign countries. This is a necessary step to revision of the Peace Treaty.

"I regard the Treaty of Versailles as a pact which we solemnly recognized by our signature, and we must resist the temptation to pursue a policy of protest, which would entirely fail in its object because of the absolute impossibilities that would be encountered in such a course. We must firmly resolve to fulfill the Treaty, and where our will is faced by unsurmountable obstacles, we must try to avoid too frequent protests and find a solution by frank discussion. Only thus shall we attain our great aim, namely, generous revision of the Treaty. One of my first tasks will be to bring about evacuation of the River Main districts as soon as possible."

Allied Military Action Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Serious trouble is recurring in Cilicia at the very moment when the future position of Turkey is being considered at San Remo, and the most recent information has a distinct bearing on the statement that the Supreme Council considers that inter-allied coercive measures will be necessary to execute the proposed Turkish treaty, in view of the mass of Turkish troops still under arms in Asia Minor.

According to two telegrams, received by the Armenian bureau here, the Turkish forces under Mustapha Kemal Pasha are approaching Adana in great force with the avowed intention of driving the French troops into the sea. The Armenians are resistng their advance at Hadjin and Sis. Turkish bands have attacked Tarsus on the coast railway, west of Adana, where there are several thousand refugees in serious danger. Further east, Aintab has apparently been cut off by the Turks.

CONTRACTS FOR AIR MAIL ARE INVITED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Postmaster-General, acting in conjunction with the Dutch Post Office, invites tenders for a daily air service, Sundays excluded from London to The Hague. The mail from London should reach Holland by 3 p. m. and mail from Holland should reach London about 3:30 p. m. The contract must be entered into a for a period of three years. Some prospective bidders find great hardships in clause nine, which states that no payment will be due the contractor in case mails sent by air do not arrive at the terminal aerodrome by 8 p. m. and if in any case it is impossible to complete the flight, the contractor must arrange at his own expense for the onward transmission of the mails to their destination by the quickest means available. Other bidders criticise clause 11, which states that the charge to the public, over and above the ordinary postage will be fixed by agreement between the Postmaster-General and the Dutch Post Office, in other words, bidders say, the contractor has to rely on the public to make the service pay, and yet the contractor has no say in the charges to be made for services rendered. The latest date for acceptance of the tenders will be May 15, 1920.

PAY BONUS RECOMMENDED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—To offset the higher salaries paid for similar work in private employment, the Committee on Public Service has voted to report a bill granting a substantial bonus to the lower-paid employees of the State. It is officially estimated that the bill will cost approximately $1,500,000.

BLANKET BONUS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A resolution has been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce opposing the proposal for a blanket bonus for all veterans of the world war regardless of need. Another resolution adopted approved a national budget system, making the Treasury Department the sole fiscal agency of the government and placing the operation of the government on a business basis.

PORT-AU-PRINCE AS NAVAL BASE

Utah Senator Expects Naval Affairs Committee, for Which He Investigated, to Recommend Acquisition of That Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, it developed yesterday, is likely to recommend that the United States Government take immediate steps to establish a large naval base and station at Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, and that a treaty be negotiated with the Government of Haiti to permit this country to acquire this harbor for naval purposes. The program now is to establish at Port-Au-Prince a naval base to replace the station at Guantanamo, Cuba, which, it is contended, is far too small for the Atlantic fleet.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, has returned to the capital after a trip of inspection at the request of the committee. He will submit to the committee data on the question of increasing United States naval facilities in the West Indies. He is confident, he said, that the committee will urge the establishing of a new base at Port-Au-Prince and that steps will be taken looking to the acquisition of the harbor.

The view of the Department of State on the question has not been revealed. Although this country exercises general supervision over the affairs of Haiti, the attitude of Central American republics would be sounded before steps to acquire the proposed base were taken. Members of the Naval Affairs Committee appear to believe that there would be no difficulty in this respect.

"The time has now come when the United States must have a new naval base in the West Indies," said Senator King. "The station at Guantanamo is too small and is not well adapted for naval maneuvers.

"The finest harbor in th West Indies is at Port-Au-Prince and could easily be secured. The bay is 100 miles across, and there is an island in its center 26 miles long, making it a land-bound harbor in which there is room enough for every navy in the world to maneuver."

The harbor at Port-Au-Prince, the Utah senator said, would give the United States a strong strategic advantage in the Caribbean. Any naval warfare in which the United States might become engaged, he said, would center in the Caribbean Sea, and he said that Port-Au-Prince would be the best base to protect the Panama Canal.

HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS ENJOINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Under a stipulation between counsel representing F. R. Cadd and 333 members of the American Hardwood Manufacturers Association on one side, and the government on the other, a temporary injunction in the United States District Court here has been made permanent, and a decree entered accordingly, the effect of which is to end the open competition plan of interchanging prices and information between the members of the association. The defendants have given notice of appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

UNIONS OPPOSED TO MEXICAN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Texas union Labor organizations, aroused by the importation of Mexican Labor into this state for farm and other work, have lodged vigorous protests against the action of the federal immigration authorities in granting an extension of the wartime rule. The labor organizations allege that Mexicans so admitted are not being compelled to remain on the farms, which they are obligated to do under the regulations admitting them; but are permitted to go where they desire in any work. This results in unfair competition and is tending to depress wage scales and cause growing unrest, the labor men claim. Protests have been forwarded to the Department of Commerce and also to Texas representatives in Congress, asking that action be taken to afford relief.

POLICE OFFICIALS OBJECT TO PARDONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—Charlotte police officials do not take kindly to the recent action of Gov. Thomas W. Bickett in issuing pardons for three Negroes who were convicted in criminal courts here of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors. In commenting on the action of Governor Bickett, Walter Orr, Police Chief, declared that months of hard work on the part of his men in running down bootleggers and blockaders had been nullified in great part by the Governor's action. "We can not hope to have complete enforcement of the prohibition laws if our Governor insists on turning loose some of the most notorious liquor sellers with whom the police department has had to contend in recent months," insisted the police chief. "The purpose of police and court officials in Charlotte to stamp out all traffic in prohibited liquors will go for naught, if the Governor continues to pardon the guilty sellers of liquor, as fast as our policemen round them up and the courts imprison them," declared Chief Orr.

SYMPHONY HALL, BOSTON
FRI. AFT., AT 2:30. SAT. EVE., AT 8
Boston Symphony Orchestra
PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor
Program—Symphony C major No. 7, Schubert; "A Night on Bald Mountain," Orchestral Fantasy, Moussorgsky; "La Procession Nocturne," Symphonic Poem, Rabaud; "Carnival in Paris," Episode for Orchestra, Svendsen.
A limited number of tickets for the Saturday evening concert only on sale at Box Office.

MR. CAILLAUX SPEAKS IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Special cable to the Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, who is on trial before the Senaté, constituted as a high court, on charges of treasonable relations with Germany during the war, spoke in his own defense today and, in an address lasting more than an hour, moved the audience to loud applause before he closed.

The former Premier's speech practically marks the end of the trial which has been in progress for several weeks. A verdict is expected by Friday.

Mr. Demange, counsel for the defense, opened today's session with a final summing up of evidence. He went over the entire testimony, pointing out that the prosecution has asked the supreme penalty, which, under the French legal code, necessitates the accused having consciously aided the progress of the enemy's armies or having criminal contracts with the enemy.

Mr. Caillaux was never seriously guilty of a traitorous deed, said Demange. Whatever contact he may have had with Bolo Pasha or Pierre Lenoir had no criminal aspect. Counsel asked that the charge be dismissed.

Mr. Caillaux defended his pre-war policy and insisted that he had the right to his own personal opinions.

"After the battle of the Marne," he said, "I devoted myself to the problems France would face after the war, especially the advisability of some economic bloc that would help her. I am willing to submit my whole past to the judgment of history. I think I rendered my country a service. I never conversed with an enemy agent."

HEARING TO BE EXPEDITED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the discussion between representatives of the railroads and the brotherhoods before the Railroad Labor Board yesterday W. N. Doak, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said every month's delay meant the saving of millions of dollars by the roads. He warned, however, that further delay in settling the wage question would add to the unrest among the railroad workers.

Chairman Barton said that the board would expedite the case and that the hearings would continue for the present without interruption. Before adjourning the board decided to take under advisement the proposal that the railroads send out questionnaires as to the effects of the proposed wage increases on operating expenses.

LAND VALUES ARE RISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—South Dakota land values have taken a phenomenal rise during the past three years, according to figures compiled by H. O. Herbrandson of Watertown, field agent for the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates on reports from several hundred different sources, he says, independent of a personal survey he has just completed.

CITY OF JEWETT ELECTS WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JEWETT, Texas—In a unique political contest in the city election here recently, women were elected to the offices of mayor and aldermen, giving the city an administration of women, with the exception of the city marshal. Jewett claims to be the first municipality of Texas to turn its city government over to women.

CHANGE IN ARMY ETIQUETTE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In greeting their friends, officers and men of the army may raise their hats or caps, under orders issued yesterday by Secretary Baker. A regulation of 1913 requiring that the greetings be by salute only, was rescinded.

ITALIAN ARMY REDUCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—A decree has been issued reducing the Italian army from 12 to 10 corps and the term of military service from two years to eight months.

LARGER WATERWAY TRAFFIC FORECAST

Chief of Army Transportation, in St. Louis, Says Cooperation of Government and Railroads Will Triple River Freights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of transportation of the United States Army, and as such director of operations for the government inland waterways, believes that the barge lines on the Mississippi River between here and New Orleans will soon be carrying three times as much freight as at present. General Hines, who was attending the annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association, stated:

"There is uncertainty about the future of our inland waterways. Their use is inevitable, and in this coming prosperity the Mississippi must enjoy its full share."

In an address before the convention he said that the War Department would carry out a policy of administering vigorously the declared will of Congress "to promote, encourage and develop water transportation service facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States, and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation."

He pointed out the lack of equipment, now being met, the need of river terminals, and announced the taking over of a section of great army dock at New Orleans for the use of the barge line. He added that "the railroad today views the waterway, not as an undesirable competitor, but as a very necessary ally in solving the enormous national trasportation problems we are facing."

Gen. Lansing H. Beach, chief of engineers of the United States Army, said that the waterway men should go before the Interstate Commerce Commission and see to it that the Commission gets the river viewpoint. "They should demand an appointee on that commission," he said. "Its viewpoint heretofore has been entirely that of the railroad."

In his annual report, James E. Smith, president of the Waterways Association, reviewed the work for the year, deplored the fact that but $12,000,000 had been appropriated for the year's river work in the Valley, and urged concerted action by Valley business interests to elect congressmen who will pledge themselves to work for river improvement. He pointed out that 87 Mississippi Valley congressmen voted against increasing the river work appropriation. He asserted these men did not represent their people, and should be displaced. The report showed that 20 modern barges have been placed in use on the lower river, 20 more are to be completed, and that equipment now in use has all the freight it can carry. It was shown that the receipts of the association for the year were $10,179, and the expenditures were $7867.

John M. Parker, gubernatorial nominee in Louisiana, John H. Small, president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Congressman Cleveland A. Newton, author of the Newton River Bill authorizing the expenditure of $100,000,000 on inland waterways, and J. W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, were other speakers in the early sessions. Mr. Small stated that Congress had reduced the river appropriations from $25,000,000 to $12,000,000, without reason or excuse. Harry H. Merrick of Chicago, president of the Mississippi Valley Association, described the waterway link from Chicago to the Illinois River, on which $28,000,000 is being spent. At its final session the association resolved to seek unification with the Mississippi Valley Association, stating that it is the purpose of both to promote the interests of Mississippi Valley transportation, and that better results can be obtained by coordination. It was voted to hold the 1921 convention in New Orleans.

LABOR DEMAND FOR FINANCIAL CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The national executive of the Labor Party, meeting on Tuesday, issued a manifesto on the international economic situation, urging the government to press for the establishment of a financial body representative of both allied and enemy states, and charged with the task of reviewing the whole financial and economic situation, and making proposals for meeting the immediate difficulties. Such a body, it is pointed out, should take the place of the other international bodies, now in existence, and should be placed under the League of Nations, or preferably, the Council of the League of Nations should create it as an economic commission of the League, and should invite the various states, whether members of the League or not, to appoint delegates to it.

While welcoming the announcement of an economic manifesto issued by the Supreme Council, the Labor Party contended that immediate action is necessary. Common international action on a very large scale is in fact the only possible method of dealing with this crisis. Politically, such action must be directed to modify the rigidity of frontiers by the creation of a common code insuring international economic life. Financially, it must be directed toward the rehabilitation of credit by international loans. Industrially, it must make provision for directing supplies of essential materials to various countries according to their needs, for restarting industries, particularly for the apportioning of coal.

TEACHERS' DEMANDS REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—The Government of Alberta does not intend to increase the minimum salary requirement for teachers in Alberta schools from $840 to $1200 a year as demanded by normal school organizations, said the Hon. George P. Smith, Minister of Education, in the Alberta Legislature. The Minister claimed that if the minimum were raised to $1200 and enforced it meant that the Province would have to make up a difference which would amount to a $1,500,000, and taxation would have to be increased. He urged the bringing about of a condition where people would realize that better salaries must be paid for better service, and credit given for teachers with special qualifications for the work, length of service and ability as teachers. The minimum salary, he declared, absolutely defeats this object.

DEMAND LABOR IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—According to the officials of the Employment Service of Canada there is practically no unavoidable unemployment in this city at this time. There is a keen demand for farm and construction work and employment for at least 2000 in these lines can be provided within the next two weeks according to the officials. From March 1 to April 15 the local office placed 1346 men on farms in addition to 192 married couples. Married couples get from $110 to $125 a month and in many instances separate dwellings are provided. Single men readily get $75 a month and board with $80 and $90 in exceptional cases.

HAMPTON ANNIVERSARY

HAMPTON, Virginia—The fifty-second anniversary of Hampton Institute will be celebrated on April 29 and 30. The Rt. Rev. Theodore D. Bratton, Bishop of Mississippi and president of the American Sociological Congress; William Howard Taft, president of the Hampton board of trustees; Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and the United States Chamber of Commerce, who is also a Hampton trustee, and John Farwell Moors, a prominent banker of Boston, will be among the speakers.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN SQUIRES CASE

Serious Charges Against the Newfoundland Premier to Be Investigated by a Royal Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—Members of the Newfoundland Parliament were sworn in yesterday by the commission appointed for the purpose consisting of the Hon. R. K. Bishop, J. D. Ryan, and M. G. Winter. On a motion for the election of a new Speaker, the whole Opposition Party withdrew, refusing to participate in the election as a protest against the Prime Minister leading the House until exonerated from the charges, brought against him by William Woodford, of criminal conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. The Government Party then alone elected W. F. Penny of Carbonear as Speaker. It is thought that there is no precedent for this action in the parliamentary annals of the British Empire.

The House of Commons was formally opened this afternoon at 3 o'clock by His Excellency Sir C. Alexander Harris, the Governor. Crowds thronged the assembly.

The membership of the Royal Commission to inquire into the Woodford charges are: Chief Justice, Sir William Horwood, Judge Kent (chairman), and the Hon. R. K. Bishop. Vigorous protests have been lodged against Mr. Bishop's appointment on account of his being a strong partisan in favor of the Prime Minister.

Citizens have called a great public meeting and lodged a protest and also protested against the Prime Minister taking his seat in Parliament until the Royal Commission reports.

INTERSTATE MOTOR LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—With the rapid development of a good roads system in Arkansas and Louisiana, plans are under way to launch an Interstate Motor Transportation Company for the purpose of establishing freight and passenger bus lines along routes extending from Shreveport and Monroe, Louisiana, to points in Arkansas, one line to run to Little Rock, Arkansas.

CANDIDATE IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba—Senator Maza y Artola was nominated for President of Cuba by the National Assembly of the Republican Party on Tuesday. The Senator was elected to the upper house of the Cuban Congress as a Conservative. He has opposed many of the most important measures advocated by the present Administration, especially the Crowder Electoral Law, against which he made a most vigorous speech in the Senate Chamber.

GIFT FUND GROWING

NEW YORK, New York—A sum close to $150,000 has already been given toward the $250,000 needed to make possible "America's Gift to France," it is announced at the headquarters here of the national committee. This figure is based upon contributions that have been sent directly to headquarters and upon incomplete reports from the various chairmen in most of the states.

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Free List Suspended, Seats 25c to $1.00 at Box Office or
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NEW YORK



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
— I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Seen in Piccadilly

A rough little pony in a coster's cart stood near a mansion in Piccadilly on a chilly morning. A pile of logs for firewood was being unloaded and the pony was enjoying the warmth of a somewhat unusual loincloth flung over his back. It consisted of a handsome edging of fur attached to a musquash coat, which was seen to belong to a woman who was shifting the wood, who was coatless while she worked. So the little rough pony was sharing what was known a year ago as "munition overalls"—because these handsome fur coats were the sign and signature of the girl munition workers, whose sudden enormously increased incomes enabled them to realize the ambitions of their life—a fur coat as good as you please. And very handsome they were, and very well they became the owners—and very contented the pony looked.

Brazil's Independence Centenary

Although the celebration of the first centenary of Brazil's independence is two years away—occurring in the month of September, 1922—there have already been begun a detailed series of preparations for the great event. Committees have been named, and it is planned to invite all the nations of the two Americas, as well as certain countries of Europe. There will be numerous events of an international character, as well as games and other festivities. There will also take place many pageants of a historical and dramatic nature, symbolizing the various stages of the republic's development, as well as the picturesque characteristics of the nation. The government will offer prizes for an opera as well as a drama of national import, and will encourage the composition of a national hymn. A national operatic troupe is likewise being organized, which will tour the principal cities of the country. In Rio de Janeiro a massive Pantheon will be erected; a professorial university will be established, in an attempt to improve pedagogics throughout the land, and a historical museum will be founded. Citizens of the United States residing in Brazil have offered to present a commemorative monument to the republic. Hotels are now being constructed to accommodate the crowds that are expected in the city.

Women in Italy

Italy is determined to retain her hold on a wonderful and quite dead past and to be satisfied with progress that does not progress unduly. The Italian Government has just issued an order that excludes women from some 50 classifications of government employment. It is affirmed that the Italians, holding "conservative views on the appearance of women in public life," are alarmed at the possible extension of feminism in their country and are now taking steps wise as the above to prevent it. But it would not be fair for the suffragist of northern countries to blame the Italians for this, as the northerner does not understand to what extent the harem idea obtains in Latin countries. The Muhammadan regard for women is not particularly flattering and the Italian is merely too polite to go as far. Therefore it is that the curious tradition has grown up in Italy, or has been handed on to it from the East, that the woman is best kept in a pen or compound, and is not to think very much. Every now and then some unruly Italian woman breaks out into a thinking spell, to the grief of the conservative Italian male and the horror of the traditionalist. It is reassuring to see, however, that the Italian Government, with a stern sense of duty and an heroic scorn of the minority, is going to rally round the harem tradition, a tradition that sheds a luster as splendid upon the Latin man as it does upon the Latin woman.

The Travels of the Chinese Egg

That China exported, in 1918, some 5,864,000 more fresh eggs than in 1917 is an interesting indication of the growing cosmopolitanism of the China egg, not, to be sure, the deceptive and indestructible china egg that human ingenuity invented, to fool the hen, but the real China egg laid in a Chinese hen yard and gathered, one likes to imagine, by the Chinese farmer's daughter. To the average American, China, no doubt, still seems a long way to go for an egg; but the Consul General, P. S. Heinzleman, has been devoting hours, and, very likely, days in Tientsin to studying the egg-producing industry of that district; and he reveals the Chinese egg as a great traveler. Originally the eggs traveled without their shells, for the dried egg entered into international commerce some time before the fresh egg first started on what might fairly be called its individual journey. As the industry began with an equipment of trays and drums for drying the eggs, which imparted also a metallic content to the product, the earlier stages of the business were handicapped by its methods, and Chinese ingenuity must needs invent a method of blowing an egg into a heated chamber in a fine spray, which was transformed into powder that contained nothing but egg. So nowadays a continuous procession of egg shells is emptied, and millions of pounds of dried egg are produced for exportation to foreign cooks, bakers, and confectioners. Exportation of fresh eggs followed, and during the war the proportion of fresh eggs increased, and that of dried eggs diminished. And now, before long, the real China egg will travel frozen, for the first steamer with a cold-storage equipment for eggs will presently be voyaging between Tientsin and San Francisco.

New Aerial Regulation

The small Australian who flies a toy balloon or runs with his Japanese kite against the wind may offend against the majesty of the War Precautions Act. A new war regulation issued in February 1920 gives power to the naval or military authorities in the Commonwealth to declare any area a prohibited area for the flying of balloons during any specified period. "Balloon" is defined as anything up to an airship. The reason for this all-inclusive regulation was primarily the flight from Sydney to Melbourne of Sir Ross Smith, the airman who crossed the world from London to Darwin.

Manless Men-of-War

The other day, on the James River at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, was launched the dreadnaught, Maryland. There were press photographers and there were hundreds of burly workers whose labor had gone to put her together. She has 32,000 tonnage, is 600 feet long and will have as her first battery eight 16-inch guns and, of course, a full quota of smaller calibers. As modern warships go, she has no bad lines and ought to make a useful member of the American fleet; we are told that she has been "designed to be the most powerful warship afloat," and, for the sake of the American Navy, we trust that this will prove to be the case. The professional observer, however, is bound to point out the fact that when completed and fitted, her usefulness will be much increased by having aboard a full crew properly trained, and such a thing seems hard to find at present. The problem is somewhat different for the merchant marine, in which building goes on steadily and there seems to be little anxiety about crews. For instance, at Hog Island during the year ending March 31, there will have been launched 611,575 dead-weight tons of steel ships and there will have been delivered some 586,875 dead-weight tons of ships. The first ship that Hog Island turned out was the Quistconck and was christened by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The ship has a record of 60,000 steaming miles and after doing 37,500 miles was dry-docked and found to be in good condition. Hog Island in 1919 had an average daily working force of 30,000 and consumed a staggering amount of material; all this is fine enough, but the merchant maring is always dependent on the navy, and the navy on its ships, and though these be a mile long and have guns that shoot twice around the Horn, they are of no particular use without crews. Steamships are not propelled by wind.

A Lost City in Mesopotamia

An ancient city has been discovered in Mesopotamia, bordering the Tigris River for some 20 miles, yet so well "lost" that a traveler, approaching it under ordinary conditions, would have merely noticed the presence of a number of low, scattered mounds, and gone his way, without realizing that here was once a city. One must go higher up and look down on the arrangement of the mounds before one realizes their relation to each other, and sees the plan of the city: and this is what happened, says the London Sphere, when Lieut. Col. C. A. Beazeley noticed the mounds from an airplane, and took aerial photographs of them. Blue prints were made from the photographs, and when these were supplemented by the measurements of surveyors working on the ground, the plan of the city was revealed as it might have been by its own architects and builders, if such plans were then customary. The ruins extend above and below the present town of Samara, and show that the forgotten city here following the left bank of the river, was from one to two and a half miles in width, with wide streets intersecting at right angles, and with larger blocks near the river, indicating that here were the homes of the wealthier citizens. One sees in the plan what was probably a large public garden, with a pavilion in the centre, and discovers also the square forts that protected the town from enemies, or perhaps the authorities from mobs, as well as the remains of the irrigation system that helped its gardeners. How old the city may be is not yet determined, but evidences of considerable antiquity have been discovered in the ruins.

FORESTRY IN VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—While Victoria is freely importing American timber, the new Forest Commission of the Australian State is at work on the magnificent forest resources at its hand. Young forests are being improved and plantations of hardwoods and softwoods extended. London and Paris are looking to Australia as a possible lumber reservoir of the future and both centers have ordered trial shipments of mountain ash and blue gum.

RUMOR, YEATS, AND THE CINEMA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a rumor being spread about by an American paper, of more than ordinary imaginative quality which I shall use to the full until it is exploded by some too doctrinaire lover of the truth. That it will be exploded, I am afraid goes without saying, but while it pursues its innocent career it shall add to my happiness; the day will come when my enemy shall say to me, "It's only a rumor"—a detestable phrase, part of the argot of the London music hall world, the meaning of which in its secondary footlight sense is completely lost on me—but it will be in its primary, common or garden sense that my enemy will use it. I will be telling him my story, reveling in the delights of imagination, as Blake would say, and then he will pounce upon me with a curling lip and a haughty voice and will say, "Well, it's only a rumor, of course—there's no truth in it." I shall be sorry. And yet, even as I write, I am saying to myself that perhaps after all it is true.

"Cathleen ni Houlihan"

It is stated, on I know not what authority, that Mr. W. B. Yeats is going to take part in a cinematograph version of his play, "Cathleen ni Houlihan." Was ever a more delightful possibility! The play has always been the favorite of the author's works with his Irish audiences: it tells how a young man is about to be married; all preparations are ready, the guests called, the bride near by, when a strange old woman enters the house. She tells the company of her misfortunes, her lost fields, her many lovers, and her need of men to help her now. "Some call me the 'Poor Old Woman,'" she tells them, "and there are some that call me Cathleen, the daughter of Houlihan." She departs, and drawn by a violent impulse the bridegroom goes after her, leaving the marriage preparations unheeded. She is Ireland, the Shan Van Vocht calling her sons to her aid.

So much for the play—how will this be turned into a "picture?" Will it be produced in the grand style; a little cottage by the side of the bog, transformed by the witchery of Cathleen's power and the help of dissolving views into episode after episode of Ireland's history? What will be the effect on this one short act of singular simplicity; and what will Mr. Yeats think of it all? It has been said with perfect truth that the poet was never a dramatist, nor suited to the dramatic form, but that he was attracted to it merely so as to hear his poetry spoken aloud as he would have it spoken. And with this genesis, who could have foretold that the end would be a cinematograph production?

Let Us Suppose—

Imagine the Yeats who would hear his magic spoken to the psaltery, who upset Mr. George Moore by his tenacity in this respect—imagine him sitting in a dark hall spelling out the writing on the sheet and turning it back to the original by the alchemy of his imagination. It is a curious thought that the younger Yeats who was so addicted to sitting in the dark waiting for fairies and what not, should have grown into an older Yeats sitting in the dark watching "Cathleen ni Houlihan" on the screen.

Had it not been for this rumor it would have come into the head of no one who had seen Yeats that he should enter a cinema under any conditions—one would have doubted if he had so much as heard of the marvelous discovery; and what possibilities are thrown open by the new venture. Why should we stop at "Cathleen ni Houlihan," why should we not have "Innisfree" translated into screen-land and "featuring" its famous author—

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
Nine bean rows will I have there, and a hive for the honey bee. . . .

We would have a picture of William B. Yeats, as he would no doubt be called, at home in his little island—it is only a few yards each way—picking the produce of his nine bean rows and extracting the comb from his single hive. He will be given a pet, a little dog no doubt, and the size of Loch Gill being too small for the picture world, he will be transported to Lake Superior, with a fowling gun and vast fish to catch. Presently through the reeds will push the nose of a canoe, and in it will be a dark-haired flapper in a white skirt, white open work stockings and tennis shoes; at this point, it is to be hoped, William B. Yeats will wake up and become W. B. Yeats once more, the poet of the shadows and not of the limelight or whatever other light the cinematograph operators use.

The Fabric of Dreams

We are led to wonder what charms have captivated Mr. Yeats in this new enterprise. Perhaps the boundless possibilities for changing pumpkins into coaches, and rats into horses—a talent no longer within the power of godmothers, but usurped by the cinema—has fascinated him. Mr. Max Beerbohm once delighted us all by drawing "Mr. W. B. Yeats introducing Mr. George Moore to the Queen of the Fairies," a scene which alas! only existed in Mr. Max Beerbohm's mind; perhaps it is because Mr. Moore would not see the Fairy Queen otherwise that Mr. Yeats has had to turn to the pictures in order to show her to him in all her glory.

But, alas, such imaginings will shortly have to cease; even now the voice of that enemy of mine can be heard whispering, "It's only a rumor" and the whole picture of Mr. Yeats featured on the films in his "Cathleen ni Houlihan" is swaying like a house of cards. It is of no use seeking refuge by asking who else of our poets might possibly fill the place that Mr. Yeats so basely deserts—for his action with regard to this rumor practically amounts to as much—once one has thought of Mr. Yeats on the films, no one else can seem incongruous there: Robert Bridges, the poet laureate, seems fitted by nature for the profession in comparison with his Irish brother bard's unsuitability.

Just one possibility suggests itself; Mr. Yeats' theories of speaking to the psaltery have proved fruitless because on all sides he has met with a flat refusal to carry them out; not alone the malicious author of "Ave atque Vale," but all stage managers, actors, and actresses have proved obdurate. Can it be that Mr. Yeats is seeking a final refuge in the fact that moving pictures cannot refuse? In place of the machine which imitates the noise of the railway train and the motor car, perhaps there will be a psaltery and someone speaking to it to illustrate the action which is taking place on the screen. If this were so it were certainly strange that "Cathleen ni Houlihan" should have been chosen, for it is written in prose, and everybody knows that it is poetry that a psaltery likes spoken to it.

A STORY WHICH IS NEVER WRITTEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

You always begin your journey by wishing there weren't so many smudges on the windowpane. At least you do if the country is Canada and the season winter, for then you look through three thicknesses of glass, and not even a government-owned railway could be expected to keep spotlessly clean six side of glass for each window. So you growl a little and are quite convinced your view is spoiled. It is—so long as you confine your attention to the smudges, and exercise your ingenuity in deciding whether the elongated concertina and the fat humpty-dumpty smudge have their abode on the inner, the outer, or the middle pane.

But that is all forgotten once you are clear of the city. Whatever kind of a day it may be there are fascinating things to be seen. When your country is warmly tucked up in a blanket of snow for four or five months every year you come to know and to love the snow almost as though it were the sea.

Squeaking Snow

Snow has its practical side, too. There's the squeaking snow. If, as you start for your office in the morning, the snow resounds at every step with a cheerful squeak, then you know it is a zero day—don't pity us, please! Zero weather is splendid weather when there's a bright sun and no wind.

Then there is the loose falling snow which sticks to your rubbers and gaiters; the sugary snow; the hard-as-iron snow; and last of all there is the March snow when the sun has eaten its way in, and great banks of snow are nothing but honeycombed caves and empty show; one little tap with your stick and they crumble abjectly away.

To return to the journey, almost before you are clear of the last shacks and out in the open, there comes to you the foolish desire to write about the snow-covered country. It is silly to attempt it when there are much simpler things to write about—the ski jump, the new Parliament Buildings, or the ever-effervescing political situation. Obviously the thing would be a waste of time.

An Absurdly Empty Look

It is a gray day, gray sky, snow only one shade less gray; not a speck of color anywhere. The only amusing thing is the vivid way in which a few black shapes stand out—first a deserted farm, then a fringe of trees looking like ninepins stuck up in the snow, a field of stumps and a snake-fence zigzagging across the gray ocean like a sea serpent swimming on top. There is an absurdly empty look about the whole thing. It might be an outline picture in the painting books given us, when we were young, empty and all ready for us to wreak our vengeance on in terms of Prussian blue, rose madder and emerald green.

You can't spend your whole time looking out of the window when you've brought Lord Charnwood's "Life of Abraham Lincoln" to read, besides there are swaying precipitous journeys to and from the dining car; so when next you look through the three panes of glass the sun is making a belated attempt to assert his authority. His day's work, so far as we are concerned, is nearly done and in half-hearted fashion he is shifting out from behind bars of gray clouds, a pale silver wonder. The flood of orange light below him is gently subdued as befits the day. Every sunset is a drama. Happy thought! perhaps you can write about this. But no! it is not to be. The train swings round a curve and heads straight for the sunset, leaving only a tiny tail end of the pageant visible to you.

There is beauty enough in this sunset edge to rejoice your heart: Pink melts into mauve, mauve fades into gray, and who can say where the pale primrose yellow changes to green and the green to blue. On the shrine of its exquisite fairness you offer your story. Let no words of yours ever parody perfection.

The story will never be written.

DESERT LAND AND DESERT SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—A portion of the journey between Sydney, the New South Wales capital, and Broken Hill, the mining heart of Australia, lies over waterless hot country. Lieutenant Sydney Pickles, who has shown the feasibility of an air service between the two cities, saw no landmark as he crossed the barren stretch and so had to use his compass. Describing the pioneer flight, he compared the interminable rolling land before him to the gray lonely wastes of the North Sea, which he had patrolled in his seaplane.

"WESTWARD HO!"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Westward Ho!" began it—so it shall title it—and "Westward Ho!" and all the tribe of Heptys and Captain Marryats read at intervals between 10 and 20 kept it alive. What actually consummated it was the report— accompanied by hand books and photographs, all very alluring—that sea island cotton could be grown in the Leeward Islands at a handsome profit. Sea island cotton, not to take too much for granted, is the longest and silkiest staple cotton there is; it is used for the finest kind of manufactures, fetches the highest prices, and only grows within sight of the sea.

En Route

So there you were, six days out from Southampton, with Barbados the next port of call; and although you had a book in your hand and a deck chair beneath you, you were quite oblivious, both because you were taking stock of the past week's experiences—the most exciting week in your life—and you were thinking that never, never, never, would you come to an end of them.

Drake's trail had not been a smooth one. You left Southampton in a mid-winter gale, a three-day gale that fought you all the way across the Bay of Biscay and beyond.

You watched other ships—big ships in harbor—tossed like corks on immense leaden seas, and somehow the sight comforted you, because it made you realize, for the first time, that the whole storm wasn't got up for your special benefit.

But now you were past the Azores and storms were memories, and the only thing in the world was unending summer.

You got the steward to call you early the morning you passed the Azores, but even with your glasses they were nothing but a faint gray blur on a misty horizen and you could claim no more acquaintance than to say you had seen them.

The Etiquette of the Sea

But your getting up was not unrewarded and you did see something you will never forget. You were just going down to dress properly for breakfast when there right abreast of you was a full rigged ship with every sail set, so close that you could see a sailor hoisting a line of signal flags to wish us "good morning," or "bon voyage," or whatever homeward bound ships wish their outward bound sisters when they meet them on the high seas.

How perfectly magnificent she looked! She wasn't half our length, but she dwarfed us into the most absurd insignificance.

The early sun winked from her brasswork, and her sails were clean and white. She slid slowly past, and your eyes never left her until she was hull down astern—and you were late for breakfast.

A Magic Lure

The sun got higher and hotter every day, but the trade wind blew along the decks and kept you cool. How often you took a book and determined to read because, as you said to yourself, "there was nothing to see but sky and sea," and how often you failed—the magic of the new world was too strong. Your eye slipped from the page and wandered across the sapphire sea, where the white horses kicked their heels and flung their manes before they dived. The sky was full of them, too—small white clouds, orderly clouds with deep blue spaces between them, and Kipling as usual came to your help with his

The orderly clouds of the Trades and the ridged, roaring sapphire thereunder.

How glorious it was and how silly books were. There was a girl in the next chair; she was trying to read too, and managing about as well as you were, judging by appearances. Her dreams were coming true before her eyes, too, perhaps. "Come along, let's go right up into the bows!" Down ladders, over chains, and round windlasses and deckhouses, and we were there. Up the swells the sharp stern lifted; up and up, hung, and then slid slowly down and down while the salt spray flashed and fled. Look at the rainbows! They hung in the spray waxing and waning. Now you felt you could gather their colors in your hand—then they were gone, and the sapphire glittered hard and cold.

Flying Fish

Look! look! the flying fish! Right out of the very furrow they fled; tiny silver arrows, blunt-headed arrows with wide-spread shining wings. Away they shot in flocks; 50, 60 yards and dived into the blue as magically as they had burst from it.

The sport of it! Were they always fresh ones or did they catch up again and play the game over and over, waiting till the steel prow almost touched them?—and the dinner bugle blew before we could take our eyes off them.

Then there were the days when we drove through the sea of weed—the Sargasso Sea which Columbus discovered to his cost. Across the deep singing blue swung bands of golden weed—orderly, regularly distanced, bands as bright as burnished gold in the sunshine, stretching across our course from horizon to horizon.

We borrowed hooks and fished up pieces of it, but it was dull and drab, away from sea and sun, and we felt as though we had robbed it of its beauty, and threw it overboard again.

Night on the Tropic Seas

It was not all day, even in the tropics. There were nights when the great stars burnt through the soft velvet gloom that was not like night or anything else that you had ever thought the dark could be.

You forgot all you had ever thought about stars in those great lamps. The Southern Cross reared itself higher and higher every night, and the sight of it brought back all the stories you had ever read of those who go down to tropical seas in ships. Years later you were just as thrilled when you saw the last of it.

Where the waters broke so hard and blue by day soft white phosphorous trails streamed along the ship's side and vanished in her wake, and the long swish of the sea was answered faintly by the dull throbs of engines that seemed a mile away.

The Welcome Shore

You knew you were getting near, you had even been on to the boat deck with your glasses to watch for it, but when the shout "Land Ho" did come, you were as thrilled as though you were the mast head man on the Golden Hind.

"Westward Ho!" "Under Drake's Flag," Kingsley's "At Last"—oh, and a hundred others, childish and sophisticated, came back at you for the last time. They would never come again because tomorrow you would see it all for yourself and form your own impressions, but tonight was sacred to your books. Late in the afternoon you could see it from the deck and there right ahead were tiny cocoanut palms with beckoning arms sticking up out of mid-ocean, and as long as the light lasted they got no bigger.

You could hardly dress next morning. Your porthole looked seaward and showed nothing different from the past ten days, but the boat was at anchor without throb or splash. You fairly tore up on deck. Were you not in the new world, the West Indies?

An Enchanting View

The sun was just above the palms. You were in Carlisle Bay and there was Bridgetown. But it was not Carlisle Bay; it was not Bridgetown or Nelson or even Drake that called you just then; it was the new world, a tropical world, all you had dreamt of ever since you could read.

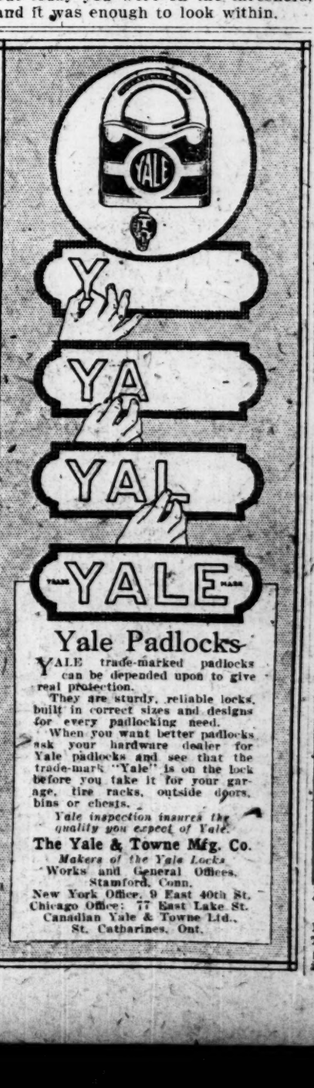
New smells were coming in over the rail, sweet smells like the stephanotis that you will forever connect with tropical nights in your plantation home. As for the sights, except for a couple of tramp steamers, nothing reminded you of anything you had ever seen before.

The land lay low and green; deep somber green, with a rim of white coral sand dividing it from the turquoise sea which rolled idly on to the beach.

What could those scarlet roofs be among the green? They looked like roofs, but no tiles ever burnt in east or west were ever as brilliant as that. You stared and stared. Later on some one told you they were Flamboyan trees in flower, and by and by you had one beside your own front door, but the wonder of the color you never got used to.

The trade wind was waking up. A fleet of tiny fishing boats fled out to sea before it for all the world like a flock of sandpipers seeking fresh pastures. Bridgetown began to stir. Huge empty lighters began to lumber out driven by straining Negroes with enormously long sweeps. Diving boys, orange, black and yellow, paddled crazy corracles, yelling and diving alternately, and there was little in the way of silver that ever found the bottom.

You had seen it. Soon you would enter it, but that meant another story. Just now you were content with looking at it. Some day Bridgetown might be as familiar to you as the steamer, but today you were on the threshold, and it was enough to look within.



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ROYAL ACCOUNTING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A king's bookkeeping may include strange items—strange that is to an ordinary man who has not experienced the peculiar necessities of a throne. Like all accounts of moneys spent, a king's books surprise both by what they reveal and by the omissions. Where so much is hinted at, we wish for more. Thus a page from the exchequer accounts of Henry VII—modernized in spelling:

"7th year. Item: to a fellow with a beard, a spy in reward, £—40s.—d."

Observe that whiskers were the indispensible adjuncts of a detective even in those days. But what exactly was his job?

"Item: to my fool in reward £—10s.—d."

Fools were comparatively cheap, and that is no great wonder for the supply has always been somewhat plentiful.

"Item: to the Welshmen on St. David's day £—40s.—d."

This was probably payment to Welsh bands or singers for entertaining the King with songs of Arthur and the Table Round.

"Item: to the young damsel that danceth £30—0—0."

An early example of a royal interest in dramatic entertainment is shown by these last two entries—at least, there is song and dance.

"Item: to Master Bray for rewards to them that brought cakes at Shrovetide to Westminster 20s."

"Item: to the heretic at Canterbury 6s. 8d."

History has preserved the information concerning this last item. Lord Bacon says that the King had the honor to convert a heretic at Canterbury. The heretic seems to have gained the King's favor.

RUSSIANS DRIVE TRACTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EAST LANSING, Michigan—More than 50 young Russians have registered in the tractor course at the Michigan Agricultural College, all of them having expressed the intention of returning to Russia after finishing the course to introduce the tractor there. The students are graduates of the Russian school established in Detroit to train young men who desired to take gas-driven machines back to Russia.

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PLEA TO THE PRESS IN FARMERS' BEHALF

Secretary of Agriculture Recounts Benefits of His Department and Points Out How Newspapers Can Give Assistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A warning that further conservation of print paper by publishers is necessary if they are not to face worse conditions next fall than those of last winter, and a plea for greater publicity for the agricultural interests of the country, were features of the American Newspaper Publishers Association convention here yesterday.

Franklin P. Glass, president of the association, said that publishers themselves had been responsible for yielding to the great demand for paper, creating a high market by bidding against each other and by willingness to take the volumne of advertising offered, no matter how small the profit. But they should remember that the worst in the way of the shortage was not yet over, and conserve paper accordingly.

E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, said that legislation inimical to agricultural interests should be given wide publicity in order that it might be killed for the good of all, and this publicity should be used to assist the farmers whenever legislation in their interests was proposed. The farmers should be given wider opportunity in the press to get their views before the country.

Secretary Meredith spoke first of the activities of the Department of Agriculture which, he said, makes for its stockholders, the people of the United States, a profit of several times 1000 per cent per year on all the money invested in it. "We spent $250,000 establishing durum wheat in this country. The durum wheat now produced here is worth $50,000,000 a year. We spent less than $200,000 introducing a rice and establishing the industry in California. The rice crop in that State is now worth $21,000,000 a year. We spent $40,000 introducing Egyptian cotton, breeding it up and establishing the industry in the arid regions of the southwest. The American-Egyptian cotton crop is now worth $20,000,000 a year and is increasing every year. I could point out scores of similar things."

Influence of the Press

Turning to a consideration of the influence of the press, Secretary Meredith said:

"There will always be unfair critics. Every department and every institution has them. But if we lend them our newspapers to use as sounding boards it is mighty poor advertising for our government. Let us in our columns have all the constructive criticism possible, but not destructive or unjust criticism, and if there is a way of correcting any faults that may exist in this business of ours, let us do it without destroying the business itself.

"Prosperity, both national and local, depends upon three things—business, labor and agriculture. Business and labor usually have their day in court, their column of type whenever the occasion demands it. Agriculture, the one without which the other two could not exist, is not always given the consideration it deserves. If the farmers are making an effort to secure some legislation that they need, it should be discussed in the daily press, just as a meritorious public service measure would be. Your newspaper ought to see that these things are done, not alone because it is a matter of even-handed justice, not alone because the prosperity of the nation depends upon the agriculture of the country, but because the prosperity of your city depends upon the agriculture outside your corporation limits."

Lack of Adequate Funds

Secretary Meredith, in recounting the difficulties with which his department has to contend emphasized the lack of adequate funds. "For instance," said he, "we are in the midst of a campaign to stimulate home-gardening. The indications are that growers of truck crops will greatly reduce their acreage this year because of the difficulties of securing labor. For that reason we are urging every man with a back yard to put it to work growing food. We have some excellent booklets that tell the city man how to convert his back yard into a small food factory. But we have only a few thousand copies and there are millions of potential home gardeners. We cannot print more bulletins because we haven't the money. We are getting 3000 letters daily requesting bulletins but we cannot begin to meet the demand. It is the same all the way along. We have results of important investigations, but we cannot give them to the public because it would cost a few hundred dollars to have them printed—and we haven't the money."

MRS. DANIELS NAMED SUFFRAGE DELEGATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has been designated by President Wilson as a delegate to the eighth congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, from June 6 to 12. The appointment was made at the request of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the alliance.

NEW DESTOYER LAUNCHED

BATH, Maine—The torpedo boat destroyer Sicard, named after Rear Admiral Montgomery H. Sicard, veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American wars and chairman of the strategy board of the Navy Department in 1898, was launched on Tuesday by the Bath Iron works. The destroyer is 314 feet long, 30 feet beam and at her contract speed of 35 knots an hour will have a mean draft of 11.5 feet. She will have four four-inch guns, four torpedo tubes, an anti-aircraft gun and several machine guns.

MUCH BUILDING IN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—The most extensive building operations in the history of the lower Mississippi Valley are shown in estimates compiled by the Southern Alluvial Land Association. Upward of $50,000,000 worth of building will be done this year, not including construction in New Orleans, Louisiana, and vicinity, the association announces.

Fifteen towns in the eastern part of Arkansas have a program of $5,000,000 in building. One of the impressive features is the great amount of home-building. Many homes costing from $3000 to $8000 are being built. Blytheville, Arkansas, with a population of 8000, has a building program of $1,000,000 for the year. One reason for activities of the sort in this State is said to be the rapid increase in the price of land and the return from crops.

POTATO BOYCOTT IN INDIANA SPREADING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSVILLE, Indiana—Following the lead of the members of the Stationary Engineers Association and their wives not to buy potatoes until the price drops, the Home Economics Club in Evansville has also banned them. Other organizations in the city may take similar action.

Members of the club allege the price of potatoes has been artificially boosted during the past few weeks by wholesale dealers. Resolutions were passed asking the women of Evansville and surrounding territory to refrain from buying potatoes "until a price is reached making it possible for people of moderate means to afford them."

Potatoes in Evansville dropped 40 cents a bushel the second day after the resolutions were adopted by the club.

HIGHER CORN AND WHEAT PRICES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSVILLE, Indiana — Higher prices for corn and wheat this year were advocated by Prof. George L. Christie, superintendent of agriculture work at Purdue University and former assistant secretary of the state Department of Agriculture, at a meeting of Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana farmers held in Evansville. Professor Christie contended that the farmer should be getting $3 a bushel for wheat and $1.75 a bushel for corn this year.

"People are going into everything nowadays but agriculture," said Professor Christie. "I wonder if they realize that all prosperity depends upon the farm. I wonder if they realize that unless foodstuffs can be produced it does not matter whether we have gold mines, old friends and cotton mills." The low prices obtained by farmers for their produce was the reason for the exodus from the farm, he asserted.

PLANS FOR SOCIALIST ANNUAL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—About 200 delegates are expected to attend the National Convention of the Socialist Party, which will be held in Finnish Socialist Hall, in this city, on May 8. On the following day a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden will launch the national Socialist campaign for the election of Eugene V. Debs for President.

The basis of representation is one delegate for each state with a membership up to 1000, and one for each additional thousand or fraction thereof. On this basis New York will have 27 delegates, Illinois and Wisconsin, 18 each; Ohio, 16; Pennsylvania, 14; Massachusetts, 12, and New Jersey, 8. Mr. Debs has recently given interviews appealing for unity within the party.

PRESIDENT OFFERED MINNESOTA ESTATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Freeman Thorp, an artist, who for 20 years had a studio on the top of the Senate wing of the Capitol, and whose portrait of Abraham Lincoln has just been bought by the Senate to be hung in the corridor of the Capitol, has offered his home at Hubert, Minnesota, to the President for a summer residence, the offer having been conveyed to the President's secretary, J. P. Tumulty, by Harold Knutson (R.), Representative from Minnesota. Mr. Thorp went to northern Minnesota 24 years ago and bought 1500 acres of wild land.

"There is no place in the country better suited to the President's requirements than this," he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING TOPIC

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, yesterday issued calls for 11 regional conferences to be held in various sections to consider the general subject of commercial training in public and normal schools.

GEORGIA PRIMARY VOTE NOT FINAL

Three-Cornered Contest Will Be Decided in State Convention on May 18—Faction Leaders All Make Claims of Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Late returns on the preferential primary election for Georgia's choice for the Democratic presidential nomination show that there will be no majority of county unit votes for any of the three candidates. The final selection of the candidates will take place at the convention, which meets in this city on May 18.

Late yesterday A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, was leading, having carried 50 counties with 140 county unit votes. Thomas E. Watson, former Populist candidate for President, was second, carrying 55 counties with 140 county unit votes, and Hoke Smith, United States Senator, was last, carrying 45 counties with 106 county unit votes.

The Peace Treaty and the League of Nations were brought into the contest as two of its principal issues. Georgians voting for Attorney-General Palmer, it is said, indicated their indorsement of the Wilson Administration, and those voting for Mr. Watson opposing it.

Commenting on the election, Hooper Alexander, United States District Attorney, said: "This election does not seem to me to clearly indicate the state of public opinion. Many who voted for Senator Smith did so reluctantly, because he had pitched his campaign as an assault on the President. Many who voted for Mr. Palmer did so reluctantly, because it was recognized that his leading supporters were animated chiefly by hatred for Senator Smith.

"Much of the Watson vote was mere protest against the methods of the other factions. I am sure that half of the voters stayed away from the polls, because they were unwilling to be party to the undignified campaign. When the issues are fairly and decently presented, the people of Georgia will support the President and the Treaty."

Opposing the Palmer candidacy, Thomas W. Hardwick, formerly Senator from Georgia, said: "The convention delegates opposed to the Administration will outnumber almost two to one the delegates who support the Administration."

Supporting Mr. Watson, B. M. Blackburn, clerk of the Municipal Court, said: "I feel sure that when the full returns are in it will appear that Mr. Watson has carried a plurality of the convention votes."

Late Nebraska Figures

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

LINCOLN, Nebraska—William Jennings Bryan is making decided gains in his fight to represent Nebraska as a delegate at large at the San Francisco convention, late returns show.

Mr. Bryan led all other Democratic candidates in returns received from 386 precincts outside of Omaha. The vote there, however, cut his lead, and he stood fifth in the list in 532 precincts. He is expected to better his position as rural returns are totaled.

Incomplete returns from 46 of the 93 counties in the State give the following standing for candidates in the Republican presidential primaries: Johnson, 24,416; Wood, 18,805; Pershing, 12,521; Ross, 1223.

NAVY'S CONDUCT OF WAR IS DEFENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral W. S. Sims' criticisms of the navy's conduct of the war were based on the false assumption that combating the German submarine campaign was the main object of the United States Navy, Capt. William V. Pratt, former assistant chief of operations, testified yesterday before the Senate investigating committee. The chief mission of the American Navy, Captain Pratt declared, was to organize the service of supply and transportation in conjunction with the army and to carry United States troops overseas safely and swiftly. The British had the submarine situation under control in 1917 before the United States could have assisted, the witness declared, and held it to the end.

"The United States Navy was a contributing factor, but never the deciding one in defeating the submarine," Captain Pratt told the committee. "The department had to adjust the total naval effort so as to use our forces to the greatest advantage against the enemy as a whole. In reviewing the general conduct of the war it is difficult to see wherein the plan of campaign could be changed if we had it all to do over again."

Admiral Sims charge that the navy was not prepared to enter the war was partially true, the officer said, because "our form of government is not adapted to getting into war quickly."

CABBAGE CONGESTION ON TEXAS RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas—Railroads, in failing to supply refrigerator cars to move cabbages and other truck crops, are causing losses estimated to run into millions of dollars, according to truck growers and shippers in towns along the Texas coast. The railroads have promised relief and are doing all they can to move the south Texas crop.

Cabbage growers in the Rio Grande Valley, at a meeting at San Benito, threatened to pile their cabbages on the railroad right of way at shipping points. If cars to move it were not placed by the railroads, civil action was planned to be taken. Several thousand carloads of cabbages are now ready for shipment, it was said, but the growers have been unable to get cars.

J. S. Pyeatt, president of the Gulf Coast Lines, said that the peak of the cabbage shipment is now on, and that no further congestion is expected. His lines, he said, have moved 2600 carloads of cabbages this season and expect to move at least 3000 more before the close of the season.

NAVY'S PROMOTION OF AVIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports from England that the United States Navy is planning a flight from the Panama to the United States via Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, are somewhat belated, according to the Navy Department. Such a flight was contemplated during the fleet maneuvers in the Caribbean sea some weeks ago, but it was never carried out. Permission was obtained for landing at Kingston and other points and the flight will probably be made at some future time. It is the navy's intention to promote aviation by flights to all parts of the world as opportunity presents, it was said.

ONLY TWO NAMES ON BALLOT

BURLINGTON, Vermont — The names of Gen. Leonard Wood and William Grant Webster of New York will be the only ones printed on the ballot in the presidential preference primary in this State, May 18. They are the only Republican candidates for whom petitions have been filed and who have given assent to the use of their names.

SOLDIER BILLS DATE SET

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After a conference yesterday, Republican leaders in the House said that soldier relief legislation would be taken up in the House on May 3 under a suspension of the rules, with debate limited to 40 minutes and permission refused for the offering of either amendments or substitutes.

MR. KNOX TO DRAFT PEACE RESOLUTION

Senate Foreign Relations Committee to Defer Action on Declaration Pending Compilation —Process Is Not Determined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, which is working on a resolution to declare peace with Germany, and also to repeal special legislation, yesterday assigned to Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the task of drafting a resolution to be submitted to the Senate as a substitute for the measure passed by the House.

Discussion of the phraseology of the resolution occupied the entire Wednesday session of the committee, but no conclusion was reached. It was decided to leave the framing of the resolution to one senator, and Mr. Knox, who was formerly Secretary of State, and because of his standing as a constitutional and international lawyer, was selected.

Republican members of the committee expressed satisfaction that the Pennsylvania Senator would be able to draft a measure that would not be so open to attacks from a legalistic standpoint as was the Porter resolution which the committee has discarded.

The resolution will embody the points already determined upon by the majority members of the committee.

Senator Knox is the author of a peace resolution introduced in the Senate last October, and which contained a declaration of policy in which the United States would assure the Allies that this country would join with them in preserving peace in Europe whenever peace in Europe was threatened as it was in 1914.

The resolution which Senator Knox will draft and submit to the committee for approval within a few days will repeal the declarations of war against Germany and Austria, repeal all of the war-time legislation, and provide for the reestablishment of commercial relations between the United States and Germany and Austria.

The Foreign Relations Committee has not yet decided whether separate resolutions making peace with Germany and Austria shall be reported, or whether peace shall be made with both countries in one resolution.

PARENTS JOIN IN TEACHERS' CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Representatives of New York City Teachers Association and of the United Parent Associations, have adopted resolutions urging the Legislature to pass the modified Lockwood-Donohue bill, which they have indorsed.

It is reported that legislators, annoyed at the persistency of the teachers who have been urging the passage of the bill to increase their salaries, plan to discard that bill and consider the temporary increase and investigation proposed by Senator Sage.

ARMY GENERAL PERSONNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Army had, during the war, 489 general officers, including generals, lieutenant-generals, major-generals and brigadier generals. The largest number came from Pennsylvania, which furnished 51. New York was second, with 46. Other states ranking among the first were Ohio, 31; Illinois, 29; Missouri, 25; Michigan, 21, and Massachusetts, 20. Colorado and Delaware furnished one each, and Nevada, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, none at all.

LEAGUE FINANCIAL CONFERENCE CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Word was received yesterday from the United States Ambassador in London that he had received from Sir Eric Drummond a communication concerning an international financial conference convened by the League of Nations, which will probably meet toward the end of May in Brussels.

The text of the invitation or notice of meeting is not yet available in the United States and the state and treasury departments, therefore, have not had an opportunity to determine what line of action should be taken.

NEW AMBASSADOR PAYS OFFICIAL CALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, Tuesday called on Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, accompanied by the Hon. Ronald C. Lindsay, counsl of the embassy and chargé d'affaires ad interim. It is understood that Sir Auckland made inquiries as to the time when he might be able to present his credentials in person to President Wilson, but no statement was made as to that date at the State Department.

POPULAR VOTE ASKED ON AMENDMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—By a vote of 31 to 13, the Senate adopted the proposed amendment to the state Constitution providing that all amendments to the federal Constitution shall be submitted to the voters at general election. Senator J. Henry Walters said that lack of this provision in the Constitution had caused unrest in the State over prohibition and that when an amendment is passed now there is nothing to prevent "fanatical groups" from sweeping into the Legislature to force ratification.

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—Creation of a federal university which should contain a department devoted solely to teaching the building of good roads, where young men could be graduated and later transferred to various states needing their services, was advocated by Robert Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma, in an address before the United States Good Roads Association, in session at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

END OF STRIKE IN NEW YORK

It Is Expected That Men Will Be Ordered Back to Work Today —Railway Service Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The "outlaw" railroad strike is expected to end today with the return from Washington of Edward McHugh, representative of the strikers, who has agreed to order the men back to work pending settlement of their demands. Passenger service on the railroads continues to improve, officials report, but the freight congestion remains practically unbroken, save for the moving of some foodstuffs, coal and other commodities required for immediate use. Although many workers are reported to have returned to their work, there is still a scarcity, particularly of switch and yard men.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued a second ultimatum, calling upon employees to return to work before 12:01 a. m. today, thus avoiding prejudice and loss of seniority, or else to consider themselves out of the service.

A defensive committee of business men here to protect the city from future serious restrictions caused by strikes has been formed as a result of the recent revolt of the Merchants Asspciation against the harmful consequences of the transportation strikes.

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution authorizing Frederick E. Marling, president, to appoint a public welfare committee of 10 to draw up a plan by which the public may vlounteer aid in the maintenance of the usual channels of communication, transportation of passengers, foodstuffs, and fuel, in time of strikes or other disorders.

Princeton Men Commended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton men returning to college from strike service have been highly commended by President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad for their efforts. "But the present disturbance," he adds, "is a warning to the people to look alive and try to understand the true merits and underlying causes of the grievances of the great mass of honest, law-abiding railroad men who are serving the country at this time remaining at work and refusing to treat their solemn obligations as so many scraps of paper. The public will no doubt soon be called upon to pay the proper cost of adjusting railroad wages, but if they are wise they will first insist upon knowing why a green hand from Princeton can produce a greater output than many of the skilled laborers are now producing, since the cost to the public of decreased output is quite likely to exceed the cost of the increased wages."

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The "Avenu." With a smart tailored suit, for instance, what could be more fitting than a pair of these oxfords of dark brown kid, so trig, so natty, so businesslike!
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The "Charmant." A fitting "last touch" to the costume of frilliest organdy or taffeta—a stunning pair of these one-eyelet oxfords of black ooze calf.


AMERICAN OUTLOOK IN WORLD MARKETS

Better Exchange Conditions Anticipated in Export Association Symposium—Opporunities in South America and Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Through a new kind of luncheon speaking arrangement, in which groups arranged according to line of business gave their answers to six questions related to foreign exchange, the American Manufacturers Export Association yesterday obtained a cross section of opinion on the present trade of the United States in the markets of the world and the outlook for the future.

A majority of the opinions agreed that low foreign exchange had curtailed export business up to now, but that better rather than worse conditions might be expected within the next six months; that Great Britain, Belgium, France and Italy, in the order named, had shown the greatest amount of financial recuperative ability since the armistice; that American exporters should not request or advise their foreign buyers to make deposits abroad against trade invoices; that they should not advise those customers to purchase futures in exchange; that a gradually increasing tariff on imports might be expected from other countries, and that it was wise for exporting concerns to allocate a certain percentage of their products for foreign trade.

Prospect in New Fields

Summarizing the opinions which had been expressed by the chairmen of a dozen tables, representing as many facets of the export business, Allen Walker, manager of the foreign trade department of the Guaranty Trust Company, said the exporter should know that curtailment of imports by other countries was natural, because they could not pay for the goods they needed from America in the form demanded by American exporters. It was time for the American exporter to turn much of his attention from the countries which could not take his gold, to South America and the Far East, which could, for his attention had been long concentrated on European buyers.

Europe, particularly France and Italy, were going to be forced by circumstances to make large additions to their purchases here during the next half year and it should be remembered that under-production was not a national but a world problem. Great Britain was by far ahead of all war-ridden countries in her recuperative efforts and in six months she would be economically independent again. Belgium, France and Italy would follow. The question of Europe's ability to pay for goods, however, reverted to production, and back of that lay the even more momentous question of transportation. The majority of railroad operators even in the United States were not certain that they could take care of much increased production, because of their depreciated rolling stock. But Europe was being led by her statesmen and business leaders back to production and Mr. Walker inferred that improvement would be gradual both in production and transportation.

Higher Tariffs to Be Expected

Higher tariffs in other countries were to be expected. Australia had already raised the tariff on luxuries and everybody would admit this was a wise move toward encouragment of thrift and restriction of extravagance.

William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, urged American exporters to realize their full opportunities under the Edge law. They must remember that they need to build, with American money, foreign enterprises, so that they can command the trade flowing through them. American foreign trade must be based upon American investments in foreign enterprises. Under the Edge law a concern in New York, for instance, could in another country run a hotel, build a railroad or enter into any similar enterprise which the law of that country permitted. There was in such extension of foreign trade a permanent value which extended beyond the importance of the temporary question of exchange.

FIVE-DOLLAR THEATER TICKETS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Five-dollar theater tickets will be an added item in New York's high living costs next season, it was learned yesterday.

Charles Dillingham announced that owing to increased costs of production he contemplated asking $5 each for orchestra seats for a musical production he would bring out in September, and Florenz Ziegfeld Jr., said that $5 probably would be the price of tickets for his next musical production. Mr. Ziegfeld withheld definite announcement of the increase, however, until he had further checked production costs. Other producers are contemplating increases.

Five-dollar seats have prevailed here in recent months at premiers and special performances for some productions, but $4 has been the highest standard price heretofore.

PUBLIC MARKETS FAVORED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A public market in every city and town in the Commonwealth to reduce the cost of farm produce, is proposed in a bill reported by the Committee on Agriculture, which would make the establishment compulsory if 2 per cent of the citizens of any community desire it. The act is declared in a preamble to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public convenience. Any city or town which fails to provide a market as stipulated is to forfeit the sum of $20 to the State for each day such failure continues.

UNIVERSITY TO HAVE WAR HISTORY LIBRARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Leland Stanford Junior University's special library of the world war promises to be one of the most valuable and complete collections in the country. In honor of its founder, Herbert Hoover, it is to be known as the Hoover War History Collection. The core of the library will be the invaluable archives and files of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The remainder of the collection will consist of government documents of many European, American, and Asiatic countries for the period of the war, propaganda literature issued by 70 countries, or would-be countries, for presentation to the Peace Conference, contemporary books on the war, and war-time publications of important societies of Europe and England.

The work of collecting this material was placed in the hands of Professor E. D. Adams, head of the department of history at Stanford University, who went to Europe in the spring of 1919, visited many of the countries personally and set in motion the machinery for gathering together the available material of value to the research scholar. As Professor Adams has said, the task of collecting has only begun. It will go on for many years to come.

TRADE URGED WITH PEOPLE OF RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Restoration of Russia to its normal position as a producer of agricultural products and a source of supply or raw materials of prime necessity as an essential step in the development of a domestic and foreign trade was discussed by William C. Redfield, president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, at the annual membership luncheon of the chamber at Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday. If American business was to play a part in the industrial and commercial developments which would inevitably come in Russia, the former Secretary of Commerce said it was of vital importance that plans should be made for the protection of American interests there and "for laying the groundwork in which strong reciprocal relationships can be built." Every reasonable effort, he said, should be made "to facilitate the interchange of Russian raw materials for our manufactured articles, but under no circumstances should there be either compromise or direct dealings with the so-called Soviet Government."

MR. CRANE TALKS OF CHINA'S FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"China is today entering on an era of real development and progress," said Charles R. Crane, United States Minister to China, upon leaving Chicago yesterday for his new post.

"Perhaps the country's greatest problem is transportation, then come sanitation and education," said Mr. Crane.

"There are more miles of canals in China than there are of railroads in the United States, but railroads are badly needed there. If we have peace in the Pacific, there is no reason why the Pacific of the future should not repeat what has been accomplished in trade channels on the Atlantic."

FORCE DEFENDED AS GOVERNMENT RIGHT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Civil war as a possibility if political power undergoes a transfer into the hands of the working class, was admitted by the national counsel of the Communist Party, Isaac E. Ferguson, in the United States District Court yesterday morning. As an explanation of how the results sought by Communists could be brought about without force or violence, he proposed that capitalists might find it expedient to surrender control of the State to a socialized industrial system, as was done in Hungary in compliance with a universal social demand. Once in power, he held that the workers' government would be justified in maintaining its position by any means.

REPEAL OF LITERACY TEST TO BE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A committee representing the National Immigration Conference held here recently under the auspices of the Interracial Council, has gone to Washington to urge on the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee today the repeal of the literacy test as applied to immigrants. The delegation, headed by Louis Marshall, will lay before the House committee the memorial and resolutions adopted by the conference, and will urge the creation of a federal board of assimilation, with representatives of exquisite agencies working with the foreign-born.

SURVIVOR TELLS OF MARASH MASSACRE

Armenian Describes Scenes of Terror During Turkish Attack and Hardships Suffered by Surviving Remnant in Flight

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hardships suffered during the massacre of Armenians by the Turks in February are described in detail by an Armenian who is one of four survivors of a large family, in a letter recently received by H. A. Haljian of this city. The writer, who had deserted the Turkish Army and volunteered with the British, after Viscount Allenby har captured Jerusalem, had been demobilized, and was engaged in weaving at his home in Marash when the Armenians were suddenly surrounded by Turkish troops, and many women and children in the Turkish districts massacred.

Fifteen hundred survivors took refuge in a stone church, which was surrounded by from 3000 to 5000 Turks, who, on the eighth day, twice attempted to burn it with lighted rags soaked in kerosene, extended on the end of a pole from an adjacent house. The beseiged, who had arms and ammunition, fought their way at night to neighboring houses, which the Turks burned by setting fire to their own.

After enduring the fire menace for 10 days, without assistance, the Armenians sought protection in a monastery, where there was a force of 20 French soldiers. From 300 to 500 Armenians joined the French troops when they arrived in great numbers. After street fighting the Turks twice begged for permission to surrender, which the French refused. Only 5 per cent of the houses in Marash remained undamaged.

The Armenians were left at the mercy of the Turks when the French withdrew without notice on the twenty-first day, and could do nothing but follow the Frenlh Army. Women and children were lost in a heavy snowstorm at night, while many of the 1800 stragglers out of 3800 who had started for Adana suffered severely. The writer's mother and sister arrived two days after he did, after sleeping together in a blanket in the snow. His father and brother were killed at Marash. The refugees have been living at Adana, in tents, with one blanket apiece, and one serving of bread a day.

NORTH AMERICAN BANKS CRITICIZED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The "Razon," commenting on the fact that the British Government is sending Argentina $50,000,000, to pay off a loan of the same amount by New York bankers, after the latter had refused to renew it, criticizes the alleged lack of indulgence on the part of North American bankers. The newspaper says this means that Argentina in future financing will turn again to England, "the traditional indulgent Mecca of our country." The "Razon" continues:

"Our brief excursion to North American banks during the war has been instructive. The new lenders had not the least consideration for the exceptional situation through which we were passing and twice repeated the same song—'If maturities are not paid the Argentina signature will be protested and her name posted on the slate of delinquent debtors on the New York bourse.'"

The newspaper adds that the Americans took no account of the fact that the Argentine Government permitted branch banks to operate here and grow prosperous.

New York Banker Denies Friction

NEW YORK, New York—An official of one of the largest international banks of this city, with branches in South America, declared that the criticisms of the "Razon" are not supported by the conservative financial interests of Argentina. Payment of the $50,000,000 loan due next month, it was added, is being arranged without friction or disturbance of any kind between financial interests here and at Buenos Aires.

WOMEN AS AIDS IN CITY-PLANNING

Activity on Their Part Advocated at National Conference—Railroad Terminal Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—City planning as an important sphere for feminine activity and influence was advocated before the National City Planning Conference in session here at the Hotel Sinton by Miss Theodora Kimball. Miss Kimball, who is the librarian of the school of landscape architecture at Harvard University, and the only woman member of the American Institute of City Planning, advanced forceful arguments why her sex should be interested in city planning.

"Not primarily to make our American cities more beautiful, but rather to make them more wholesome, is the reason why women should join the great modern city-planning movement," she said. "We need more wholesomeness in our cities, more fresh air for the children, more parks and playgrounds, more open air spaces, more sanitary and edifying surroundings, better housing conditions; and surely the women as city planners can contribute much toward this end. City planning is one of the most vital tasks before the race and one of the finest fields for woman's endeavor."

The railroad terminal committee of the conference recommended, through its chairman, Nelson P. Lewis of New York City, the following 14 points on railroad terminals and their relation to the city plan: Unified control and operation of railroads within city limits; elimination of present wastefulness, and duplication of terminals; freedom for shippers from dependence on one road for cars; all spurs should be common users, with tracks served by belt lines; municipal ownership of intra-city lines is not necessary provided there is unified control; provisions must be made for completing modern business facilities; simplifications of terminals, to reduce terminal costs; whatever origin or destination, merchants should be enabled to freight at station entailing shortest haul; adequate freight yards should be established; railroad lines may be diverted around the city limits so that through trains need not enter the heart of the city; rail and water terminals should be treated as a single problem rather than as a separate problem; direct, wide ample thoroughfares should lead to all terminals; elimination of all grade crossings is urged for the protection of the public; fullest cooperation should be given cities by railroads toward improving rights of way, thus preventing wastefulness through damage to adjacent property.

AKRON, OHIO, SHOWS BIG POPULATION GAIN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With an increase of 139,368 in its population during the last decade, Akron, Ohio, has gone ahead of Kansas City, Kansas; Dayton, Ohio; Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee, and Syracuse and Albany, New York. Akron's increase was the largest in number thus far reported in the fourteenth census. Her population is now 208,435.

Ranking as the eighty-first city in 1910, Akron's rate of growth in the last 10 years was 201.8 per cent, which places it now just below St. Paul, which is the next largest city having reported this year, with 234,595.

PROTEST FROM CLOTHING MAKERS

Overalls Movement Pronounced Economically Unsound—New York to Have Denim Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Clothing manufacturers are protesting against the overalls movement, saying that it is economically unsound, as overalls manufacturers are now months behind in filling orders.

Organizers of the economy parade for Saturday morning, through the loft districts, where clothing is made, and up Fifth Avenue, say that they expect 50,000 persons wearing overalls or old and patched clothes to be in line. Volunteers are urged to carry lunch boxes as well.

School children, teachers, lawyers, judges, and others are reported as wearing overalls or old clothes, discarded army or navy service clothes, and similar garments. Denim tuxedos are reported to have appeared at the theater.

Representatives of the clothing industry have gone to Albany to urge the Assembly to act favorably on the Abeles bill to curb rent profiteering in loft building space.

Armin W. Riley, of the Department of Justice, and Leroy Ross, United States Attorney, of Brooklyn, have announced that two large department stores in Brooklyn have offered to make price reductions on a large amount of their stock, including wearing apparel and shoes.

Oliver H. Sanders, manager of the Brooklyn branch of the Cudahy Packing Company, was arrested yesterday on a charge of profiteering in meat, arraigned before a United States commissioner, and held in $2500 bail for hearing on May 5.

Princeton Favors Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University is heartily in favor of the old clothes and overalls campaign. To force down prices, the undergraduates are ready to wear anything within reason. Army shoes and frayed coats are beginning to be seen in more abundance.

Manchester Men Organize

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—The first overall club to be formed in this city was organized on Tuesday, and the members at once appeared on the streets in their new costumes.

Students in Overalls

MIDDLEBURY, Vermont — Several Middlebury College students are wearing overalls at chapel and about the campus. Some of the professors announced that they would do likewise shortly.

DELINQUENT REVENUE TAXES COLLECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Six months of work in collecting delinquent taxes served to bring in collections of $19,051,238, and to discover 295,977 delinquent taxpayers, the Internal Revenue Bureau announced yesterday. The collection figures include penalties assessed. The collections were for the tax year 1918 and prior years, and a new campaign is now under way to reach all delinquents of 1919.

It is said in the district including New York City, taxes and penalties amounting to $2,500,000 were obtained from non-resident aliens returning to foreign shores, for all income tax requirements must be satisfied before permission is given to sail.

It was also found that 164,591 persons had not made proper returns of such taxes as theater admission and soft-drink taxes. From these persons the collectors obtained $8,926,238.

Lists containing the name and address of every person who filed an income return for 1919 are being prepared and will be posted for public inspection in the office of the collectors of internal revenue, branch collection offices, and post offices.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ELECTS OFFICERS

NEW YORK, New York—Frank B. Noyes, of the Washington Star, was reelected president of The Associated Press at a meeting of the board of directors here yesterday.

Calvin Cobb, of the Boise (Idaho) statesman, was elected first vice-president, and J. Lawrence Horne Jr., of the Rocky Mount (North Carolina) Telegram, second vice-president.

All members of the executive committee were reelected. They are: Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; John R. Rathom, Providence Journal; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News; Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh Dispatch; Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford Courant.

NAVY WILL RENEW REQUEST FOR COAL

Bids for Oil Do Not Indicate a Sufficient Supply Even for Ships Equipped for Its Use—Coal Offers Are to Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Navy has not asked, as yet, for new oil bids, but is making a careful study of the oil situation, it was learned yesterday when announcement was made that bids for naval coal requirements would be reopened on May 18, at 10 o'clock.

The reported statement by a British expert that Great Britain now practically controls the oil supply of the world, was called to the attention of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, recently, but Mr. Daniels was quoted only as saying that if it were true the situation would be serious for the United States Navy. The navy's oil requirements are large, for most of the great modern warships are electrically driven, and use oil for fuel.

The navy has failed to obtain oil enough for its requirements at prices considered fair or unfair, and unless oil can be obtained some of the ships will probably have to be put out of commission. In the event of war, the principal ships of the navy would be valueless if oil fuel were not obtainable.

No satisfactory bids for coal have been received, and as a consequence the notification of reopening bids was made. When bids were first asked, the navy required 2,300,000 tons of bituminous and 60,000 tons of anthracite coal, but obtained quotations on only 522,300 tons of bituminous and 25,400 tons of anthracite. Only a few points of those at which deliveries were called for were covered in the bids, and then for only an appreciable quantity of the coal needed, it is said.

The navy calls attention to the desire of its officials to comply with the recommendations of the bituminous coal commission that storages be stocked during the summer months, in order to promote stabilization of the bituminous coal industry by preventing partial unemployment, irregular movement of cars to the mines, and shutting down work for one or more days each week.

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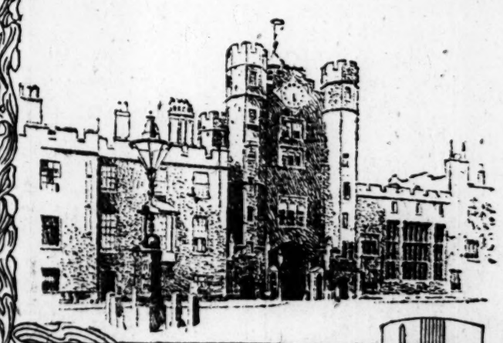
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PREMIER'S ATTACK ON BRITISH LABOR

Mr. Henderson Says Mr. Lloyd George's "Tirade" Shows He Will Go to Any Length to Strengthen His Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P., was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to express his opinion of Mr. Lloyd George's recent political move to effect a fusion between the Coalition parties and of his violent attack on the Labor Party.

Mr. Henderson, the well-known Labor leader, served an apprenticeship as a molder, and was identified with the trade union movement. He entered the House of Commons in 1903. For a period of the war he was a member of the War Cabinet; he also held office as president of the Board of Education, Paymaster-General, and Labor adviser to the government. He went to Russia in 1917 on a government mission. At the last general election he was defeated but was subsequently elected to Parliament at a by-election. In the event of a Labor government, it is expected that Mr. Henderson will be chosen first Labor Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

An Australian Parallel

Mr. Henderson began by saying that history repeats itself, and cited a somewhat similar example that occurred in the Australian Parliament some years ago. At that time there were three parties, and the government was compelled to rely upon the support of an opposing section. To the amazement of everyone, a combination was formed of two of the parties (hitherto opposed to each other) which became known as the Fusion Government. Its primary object was to down the Labor Party. This "unholy alliance," as it has sometimes been called, met with the disaster it deserved. In the early days of 1910 there was an outburst of political activity such as had never been seen before in Australia. The members of the Fusionist Party were called Liberal Conservative or Reactionary; on the other hand, the Labor Party, men were termed Progressive, Revolutionary or Socialistic. A general election took place on April 13, 1910. The Fusionists were completely routed and Labor triumphed with a handsome working majority.

This led the representative of The Christian Science Monitor to ask what was likely to be the chance of Labor if an early election took place. Mr. Henderson answered that it was difficult to say, the more so if one happened to be some distance from the actual contest. Political parties in England, he added, were in a state of flux. New orientations were taking place. To dogmatize on results until one knew how they would arrange themselves, and the program upon which they would appeal to the electors, would be premature. "Labor knows," he declared, "its own position, and for what it is going to fight. It will leave no stone unturned to place in the field the largest number of candidates it has ever made itself responsible for. The great majority of its candidates will be financed from the funds of its affiliated organizations, and in addition it is endeavoring to raise £100,000 by an appeal to all the sympathizers with its aims and objects in this, and other countries.

Premier Anxious

"Mr. Lloyd George's tirade against Labor is to say the least, ill-timed. In the first place it seems to show that the Premier is apprehensive about his position in the country, and that he will go to any length to strengthen it. He has seen the unprecedented strides made by Labor since the general election; he realizes that Labor is gaining new friends and supporters. He knows that the public are listening to Labor men, and are assimilating their ideals. Mr. Lloyd George has vision, and Mr. Lloyd George is discerning enough to realize his position, if Labor continues to grow at the present rapid rate. At all costs the tide must be stemmed. Mr. Lloyd George has powerful financial supporters and he is out to get the support of every one who has any worldly possession. He draws grotesque pictures of Labor, and he uses his great eloquence in order that no effect may be lost on his audience. Mr. Lloyd George is making a mighty move to frighten the country into the belief that the Coalition, and the Coalition alone, can save it from disaster. Today the "special disaster" is the Labor Party, not his erstwhile victim, the House of Lords, and now his friends!

"The Prime Minister is playing a highly dangerous game. He is clever enough to know that Labor will have nothing to do with him and his satellites. They are apart as far as the poles in their policy. The fact that Labor, by a huge majority, has decided to adopt constitutional methods in order to attain its aims and objects, is a clear indication of its strength, and the Premier realizes that, as a natural corollary, it will now make even greater strides in the country.

Coalition's Feeble Foundation

"Recent by-elections serve to illustrate the feeble foundation upon which the Coalition stands. The foundation must be strengthened, yes, even to the extent of preaching class war. Class war at all times is undesirable, but at a time like this, when everything should be done to heal discord, Mr. Lloyd George chooses to come forward with his Limehouse vocabulary to unite the forces of privilege and private interests, which the Coalition represents, against the masses of the people.

"Things are difficult in England today, and Mr. Lloyd George, the first Minister of the Crown, is deliberately electing to influence class feeling in a campaign of abuse and misrepresentation against the Labor Party. He has an intimate knowledge of the Labor movement. He is aware that although there are extremists in it, as there are out-and-out reactionaries in other parties, the Labor Party does not advocate revolution, and I have no hesitation" said Mr. Henderson, "in saying that it is opposed to a class war. The policy adopted by Labor has not been changed; it has changed only in so far as its attitude toward Mr. Lloyd George is concerned. While the recurrent demands of the workers for higher wages is sometimes interpreted by the public as an indication of a desire to establish the new world, they are in fact the result of the high cost of living and a natural leaning toward self-improvement.

Future Assured

"The Labor Party, with all its ideals to support it, has as its concrete foundation the betterment of conditions of those sections of the community who have, under former conditions, not been in a position to help themselves. The future of Labor is assured, notwithstanding the diatribe of the Prime Minister.

"Because of this, Mr. Lloyd George has thrown overboard for electioneering purposes his early convictions, and has allied himself to lifelong opponents for his own political ends.

In the long run, his impassioned denunciations will rebound like a boomerang on his own political future. Jr., a word, Mr. Lloyd George has adopted the old-time practice of using the attack to defend; but the growing strength of the Labor movement in this country will prove that he has signally underestimated the fighting strength and the tactical judgment of his opponents. The Australian analogy forces itself upon us. Meanwhile our position daily becomes more impregnable."

LABOR CONDITIONS IMPROVE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The latest reports from the Department of Labor show considerable all-round improvement, although it is true there was a slight increase in unemployment. During the month of March there were 22 strikes, involving about 3789 workers and resulting in a time loss of about 43,169 working days, as compared with 24 strikes, 3145 workers and 49,989 working days in February, 1920; and 25 strikes, 4206 workers and 71,704 working days in March, 1920. Fourteen strikes were commenced during the month of March which together with the eight which were in progress on March 1, affected 561 work people.

At the beginning of March the percentage of unemployment was 4.33 as compared with 4.28 at the beginning of January. According to returns received from nearly 4900 firms, employment continued to increase during March, the general monthly average showing a slight increase over the average for February; toward the end of the month employment became practically stationary. The various offices of the Employment Service of Canada received about 41,700 applications for employment, were notified of 38,200 vacancies, and made about 28,300 regular placements, and 6100 casual placements during March, as compared with 36,750 applications, 28,350 vacancies, 29,900 regular placements and 5000 casual placements in February.

CONSTITUTION OF NEW ARAB GOVERNMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The New Arab Government for Syria is constituted as follows:

President of the Council, Riza Pasha Rikab.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Said Bey Aussein.
Minister of Home Affairs, Riza Bey Salh.
Minister of War, Youssef Bey Azmi.
Chief of the Ulémas, Sheikh Astaouani.
Minister of Finance, Said Pasha Shoucair.
Minister of Justice, Jélal Bey.
Minister of Public Instruction, Satch Bey Hossarik.

The choice of ministers made by Emir Feisul has been received with general satisfaction by his supporters, who feel he has selected capable and competent advisers.

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MR. ASQUITH'S DEBT TO NEW ELECTORS

His Victory at Paisley Election Is Thought to Be in Large Measure Due to Women Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There must doubtless be many, especially perhaps, among her own sex, who regret that Lady Bonham Carter has refused the invitation proffered her by various constituencies to stand for Parliament. Her brilliant electioneering did much to secure the return of her father, Mr. Asquith, to the House of Commons, and she and Lady Astor, though opposed in politics, would have made a well-matched pair to represent the interests of women in Parliament, while both possess that quickness of repartee and keen sense of humor which go so far with the House.

Lady Bonham Carter has not been allowed to rest on her Paisley laurels, for she was recently the guest of the National Liberal Club at their fortnightly luncheon, being the first woman who had ever addressed the gathering. On rising to speak on "Paisley" she had a great reception. After a cordial reference to Sir Donald Maclean, who introduced her, she said she had been a victim at the hands of the press—a process which she believed in financial language was known as inflation.

Election Enjoyed

"But do not think I have not enjoyed it," she continued, "I have loved every minute of it. It has been a very curious and a very bewildering experience for a child of the 'old gang' to find herself honorably mentioned in The Weekly Despatch, and when I read that my father is a great statesman and a great financier, even a patriot—why I feel like Alice in Wonderland."

Let them remember, Lady Bonham Carter proceeded, that her father's gallant adventure was undertaken at the eleventh hour in unknown territory; it was undertaken in response to an invitation secured by a bare majority of 20 in a divided association, part of whom were, or thought they were, Liberal Coalitionists. Within a week of Mr. Asquith's arrival there was not one Liberal Coalitionist left in Paisley. Within a week they were on firm ground with a solid backing of the most splendid fighting forces in Britain or any other country.

"We are fighting on two fronts," Lady Bonham Carter continued. "We had on our left a strong Labor candidate, strong because he was so moderate, backed by a magnificent organization, a clean fighter, and a man who knew every inch of the ground because he had been over the course a year before. He was helped—I do not know whether helped is the right word to use—by various manifestoes and demonstrations. There was one, I believe, by certain members of this club, but it did us no harm. There were demonstrations by Comrade Haldane and Comrade Warwick. I think that between them they made the barricade almost too safe.

"Then, on the right we had a particularly crude manifestation of Coalition Torism, and with half a coupon. Where was the other half of that coupon? Was it withheld because the Prime Minister was not a willing godfather to forlorn hopes? There was an effort to make my father's ties the real issue of the election," she said. "That gave me the greatest anxiety because he wore throughout the contest a series of ties which might easily have lost him the safest seat in Scotland.

"I want to say a word about the women electors of Paisley to whom I feel we owe our victory in a large measure. How did my father get the women's vote? I think he got it partly by treating women electors with intellectual perspective. I think women should share with men in the limitless horizon. Another reason was that women, once they are roused, are natural Liberals.

Every One a Tory

"Every one is a Tory before he wakes up, but when he awakes he becomes a Liberal. I certainly think that women are against direct action. They believe in discussion above all things. The argument is sometimes used against them that they are influenced by personality. I think that is quite true but I also think that they are good judges of character.

"We knew what we were fighting for at Paisley," said Lady Bonham Carter in conclusion. "We were fighting for the soul of liberalism itself. That soul has been saved and with it there is a large measure of hope, not for this country alone but for all the distracted suffering world. Paisley has righted a great personal wrong....The choice of Paisley will be welcome to the whole nation, if for nothing else than because it has made some amends to a heart that was too great to be broken."

FISHERIES COUNCIL HAS CONCLUDED ITS WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The concluding meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea was held at the Surveyors Institution, Westminster, recently, when a message of thanks was read from the King in reply to one from the council extending their thanks for the courtesy they had received in England.

The council, which met in conference for one week, was attended by delegates from Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, and Belgium, while France participated for the first time.

The president was Prof. Otto Petterson the leading Swedish delegate, succeeded, for the ensuing year, by H. G. Maurice, secretary of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain, Professor Petterson being elected vice-president. Commodore F. Drechsel, the leading Danish delegate, was re-elected general secretary, having held the office since 1907.

This was the first meeting of the council since September, 1913, and in various sections there has been discussed the plaice, herring, eel, and salmon questions. The hope was definitely expressed that the United States and Canada might cooperate with the council in future.

HONORING SIR R. BADEN-POWELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Over 1300 Boy Scouts assembled at the Drill Hall, Willesden, recently when Mr. Texeira Gomes, the Portuguese Minister, presented the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, with the Insignia of the Order of Christ of Portugal. Sir Robert, responding, said he regarded this admittance to the Order as a special honor as it was founded in the Twelfth Century by Prince Henry of Portugal, who, along with other Portuguese navigators at that time, might be known as the Boy Scouts. He was quite sure that in August, at the Jamboree, when Boy Scouts from every part of the world would assemble for their exhibition at Olympia, the Portuguese Scouts would be made especially welcome by their English comrades. Sir Robert Baden-Powell decorated four of his officers with the "Silver Wolf" the highest Scout honor which can be bestowed.

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TRADE BALANCE AS IT AFFECTS FRANCE

Reduction of Imports, Which Are Ten Times Greater Than Exports, is of Prime Importance in Improving Situation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In the restoration of France, the problem to which the best thinkers of the country are being devoted, there is so much to be said both for and against any policy that can be proposed that it is difficult to take definite decisions. Thus it would have seemed clear that the reduction of imports which are more than ten times greater than exports, was a matter of prime necessity. Undoubtedly it is. But when the experts begin to examine the methods by which this can be accomplished, and begin to choose the imported articles that can be dispensed with, opinions differ.

The result is hesitation. Recently it was proposed to prohibit the entry of cocoa, jam, and preserved fruits among other things. Immediately it was pointed out that these are in reality foodstuffs, to which the people have become accustomed, and unless they are to eat dry bread and do without hot drinks, or are prepared to pay still higher prices than those which now prevail, then no minister could venture to bar out these articles.

Visitors Help Trade

In the same way such luxuries as perfumes, jewels and furs, while they are certainly not necessaries of life, help to make the wheels go round and (say the shopkeepers) attract visitors who look upon Paris as a place which specializes in such trades. These visitors spend foreign money freely in the capital. To ruin what may be called the luxury trades of France would, it is argued, not be in the long run, a sound policy.

Moreover, when the figures of exports and imports are compared it is usually forgotten that there are many invisible exports. More and more France is becoming the most-visited country in Europe; and the goods which are bought privately amounting to many million francs do not figure in any statistics. In reality the situation of France is always painted as much blacker than it is, precisely on account of the exceptional bulk of invisible exports.

Machinery Imported

There has been a good deal of talk about the quantities of articles of feminine toilette brought into the country. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview with a high official was assured that this was greatly exaggerated. The figures show that very little feminine apparel is imported and that no serious difference would be effected by their prohibition. The same authority was, however, deeply concerned with the fact that the United States last year sold France goods to the value of 7,000,000,000 francs and obtained in return only 500,000,000 francs worth of goods.

"But," he continued, "do not forget that half these importations represent machinery by which France will be enabled to develop her industries and pay her debts, and that automatically these very importations remove the necessity of making further imports on the same scale."

Self-Denial Required

The following table of imports from America during the first 11 months of 1919 constituted for this official a grave state of affairs which could with a little care, a little self-denial be radically altered:

Imports	Value
Pearls	39,000,000 francs
Table fruits	10,100,000 francs
Motor-cars	423,979,000 francs
Petrol	462,752,000 francs

These, of course, are only a few items taken from a long list. It is not then surprising that there should have sprung up this movement for the suppression or at least the restriction of imports which might be considered as non-essentials. If the list is examined, however, it is difficult to know where to begin. Motor cars and petrol, for example, may be properly considered as not at all luxuries, but of first importance in the life of a modern civilized society.

Taxation Very Lax

Among other remedies for the present financial crisis proposed are those which would apply more rigorously the existing system of taxation which is notoriously lax. It is affirmed on good authority that there are taxes, such as those on war profits and on the income, of which not a fifth part has been collected.

Then, again, there is a strong movement for a new loan in which a lottery would give every subscriber to such a loan not one chance but a daily chance of winning 1,000,000 francs. Naturally there is grave discussion upon the morality of this method of raising money. One section contends that it would be undignified and dangerous for the State to encourage gambling.

Lottery Loan Proposed

Another section argues that the circumstances fully justify the resort to any means which would fill the coffers of the exchequer. Lotteries, of course, are not unknown in France. Loans are raised by municipal councils and by land banks offering huge prizes to investors. The interest is low and the difference between the actual interest and that which might be obtained in the ordinary way is devoted to the payment of prizes to persons who draw winning numbers. Poor people to whom an extra 1 or 2 per cent of interest would mean nothing, save up their money to invest it in such loans. As may be imagain, however, the State hesitates to follow such an example. England, indeed, went so far as to intimate to the French Finance Minister that such a loan could not be recognized on the London Stock Exchange.

Then it is urged that a closer economic understanding should be come to with England and with such countries as Rumania, which is capable of furnishing oil to France. Relations with America have not been completely satisfactory and here again there is room for an economic accord.

It was the same French official who told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that stern punishments should be inflicted upon French persons convicted of speculation upon the exchange and planning for the fall of the franc. It is no uncommon thing to hear people state quite calmly that the franc will soon be 75 to the pound and 15 or 16 to the dollar. Such a fall would, of course, be disastrous, and it is necessary that France should adopt every method, including trade with Germany and Russia, and economic agreements with her allies, to prevent this happening.

SYRIANS REJOICE AT EMIR'S CORONATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Damascus was recently the scene of great rejoicing such as the inhabitants have never experienced before. It was the [illegible] when the independence of Syria was declared and Emir Feisul, the son of King Hussein, was crowned King of Syria.

The Syrian Congress of Damascus was convoked to take part in the ceremony and on the previous day several members who were in Beirut left hurriedly for Damascus.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Congress met at the Town Hall where Sheikh Kamel Kassab read the resolution of the congress, proclaiming the complete independence of the country and the Emir as King of Syria.

After the coronation Emir Feisul watched a march past of the troops. When he appeared, he was received with prolonged cheering by the crowd. He later received the felicitations of the Council of Mudirs, the Syrian Congress and others.

When this ceremony was over the Emir drove to the palace, the people cheering him cordially as he passed, and the celebrations were prolonged far into the night. The troops headed by their bands paraded the streets. There was also a torchlight procession at night and the capital was decorated with Syrian flags, while the Arabs held high festival.

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DEVELOPMENTS IN PORTUGAL'S STRIKE

Railway Strike Became General, No Trains Running From Lisbon, While Postal and Telegraph Employees Went Out

I.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The railway strikers have sprung some surprises on the government, and exhibited a greater strength than had been anticipated, while the government has vacillated and shown itself incapable of dealing firmly with the situation. The rumors of the establishment of a Soviet Government in Lisbon, which appear to have gained credence in the foreign press, however, were never to any extent justified by either the facts or the appearance of things, although there is, of course, a considerable section of advanced opinion which believes strongly in the soviet system, and its newspapers do not cease to exalt and praise that system day by day.

The Bolsheviki have strength in Portugal, and it is conceivable that in certain circumstances they might be able to exercise it with success, despite the remarkable statements made occasionally by Portuguese statesmen, politicians, and diplomatists to the effect that there are no Bolsheviki in Portugal! As has already been pointed out the conditions are such as to give rise to Bolshevism in this country.

Antidote for Bolshevism

For the present the antidote against it is strong Republican conservatism, of the Sidonio Paes complexion, but without some of the features and tendencies of Paesism. It is really a competition between this and the ultra-Radicals or Bolshevist section for a new revolution, and the democratic compromise in between the two suffers the fate of most compromises, in that it satisfies few. If it had strong men, working hard and capably for the good of the country it might be different, and should have been. That is the situation. Bolshevism waits.

On the very day before the outbreak of the strike the government set in force its new railway rates for express and slow transport, and it was announced at the time that the proceeds of the increase would be devoted to raising the wages of the staff all round. Likewise at a meeting of the Cabinet on this same day it was decided to increase the wages of public officials of all kinds, 20,000 contos being apportioned for this purpose. Persons of small wages were to benefit most, proportionately, while a scale was drawn up in which regard was paid to the varying costs of living in different localities.

Casting Shadows Before Them

In this matter, as in the case of the closing of the gambling houses, the government showed a lively apprehension of coming events, and the people took it that these latter were casting their shadows before them. As to the railwaymen they said that the increases were insufficient, and the public functionaries still growled. Admiral Machado dos Santos issued a statement in which he said that the increase of the railway rates would mean a gain of 10,000 contos to the railway companies, and something should be done at once to prevent the people from being the losers of that sum. The government, of course, does not handle all the Portuguese railways.

At the outset, the railway strike was confined to the northern systems of the Minho and Douro, and the south and south eastern systems, but it seemed that other sections would join them, and the postal and telegraph employees met immediately and adopted strong resolutions which it was generally understood meant striking. On the following day, the railway strike was more general, and there were no trains from Lisbon, while at the same time the postal and telegraph employees came out. The government at once began to adopt precautions against possible contingencies in the matter of disturbances, though for the present at all events there were few signs of a disposition on the part of the strikers to proceed to violence. Soldiers were posted outside public buildings, regiments were marched though the streets, and columns of infantry were dispatched to take possession of the railway lines and establish posts at different points which were regarded as dangerous centers of the strike movement.

Strike Stops Trade

In the north the strike quickly began to arrest all movement and trade, and while there was in Lisbon a complete disposition toward tranquillity, there were signs in Oporto that disturbances were likely, the attitude of strikers being distinctly more pugnacious and aggressive; some shots were fired in the streets, and there were threatening demonstrations. When the postal and telegraph employees came out on strike there, which they did simultaneously with their Lisbon and other brethren, they made a show of the circumstance. Entering the large transmitting hall of the central establishment in a body at half-past three in the morning they shouted "Long live the strike!" and thereupon obliged their superior officers to abandon their work and assist them in dismantling the apparatus to such an extent as to make it unworkable. Some time later the Republican Guard arrived and ejected them from the building, which was thenceforth occupied by the military, the same being the case in Lisbon.

It had been expected that the government would attempt to run trains manned by soldiers, but this they did not do, evidently fearing that any attempt in this direction would precipitate a more serious state of things than that which already existed. They contented themselves therefore with occupying the railway stations and running a few trains in circumstances of special necessity, chiefly for the conveyance of troops. These did not escape the attention of the strikers. A military train laden with troops was sent from Valenca do Minho to Viana do Castelho; during its journey it was fired on and at one place a number of bombs were thrown at it. Eventually it had to return to Valenca do Minho because the strikers at one point had damaged a bridge, making it impassable.

Telephones Inoperative

As time went on the postal and telegraph strike began to make its inconvenience severely felt, the more so since the telephones were also, for a long time, inoperative. There was no letter or telegram service at all in the country, and not only at one place, Evora, did one hear of the employees not coming out on strike, while their isolation of itself did not assist matters from the public point of view. Generally there was a tendency amongst government officials for the strike disposition to decrease, after the first day or two, and various sections appealed to the postal and telegraph sections to go back to their work and await political developments which were pending, but these appeals had no result.

On the other hand there was a general declaration that if sections of the people showed any disposition toward rioting and sabotage the servants of the state would place themselves on the side of the government. At the same time they appealed to the government to restrain the officer commanding the cavalry which had taken charge of various districts in Lisbon, from any wholly unnecessary exercise of force. At the university town of Coimbra the students came to the assistance of the Post Office and, classified and distributed all the letters in the place, performing the work with remarkable diligence and skill.

One of the most remarkable pieces of news was that received from Oporto to the effect that insubordination had been shown by the police there, and that in consequence 46 of them had been made prisoners, while other 35 had been suspended from their duties, their wages at the same time being forfeited.

Government Shaky

About this time a general belief was being expressed that the government would quickly come to terms with the railway employees, acceding entirely to their demands, but that a different attitude was being adopted toward the postal and telegraph people. The railway workers were all the time insisting that they wanted bare justice and were not shouting out for war, but merely demanded justice for the staff of the company and for those who had been discharged. They added that it was only by doing justice to the railway servants that the services could be brought back to their old efficiency, and want of trust in the men would only lead to accentuated reprisals on the service which would be worse than a revolutionary strike.

Meanwhile the government was struggling hard with the situation, but it was apparent that the forces operating against it were too much and that it could not last. Everybody was asking what the new government would be like, assuming that there would be one very soon. As it had taken a month at the end of last year and the beginning of this to get a new cabinet that could hang together somehow, after innumerable attempts in this direction had failed, the outlook was not happy.

LEBANON MAY BE TERMED PHŒNICIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria — The newspaper, "Al Ahwal" is informed that in the course of his last visit to Saida, General Gouraud, French High Commissioner, decided to name the town of Saida, Sidon, to distinguish the Syrian town from one in Algeria which bears exactly the same name. The name "Sidon" was given to the Syrian town by the Phœnicians. The Peace Conference having restored to several countries their ancient names, it is thought possible that the Lebanon may again be called Phœnicia.

CURRENT MOTORING TOPICS IN ENGLAND

Introduction of Automobiles With Left-Hand Steering and Report on Petrol Profiteering Arouse Much Discussion

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Motorists visitors on the Riviera will be glad to avail themselves of the offices of the representative of the Royal Automobile Club, at the Hotel Grand-Bretagne, Nice, where up-to-date information respecting the touring conditions in various parts of the continent, or the boat and train services, is always available. In view of the shortage of motor fuel in France, members of the Royal Automobile Club likely to be touring in the district will be relieved to learn that a good supply of petrol is retained for their use by the club's representative at Nice.

While British cars almost without exception are fitted with the steering wheel on the right-hand side of the car, all the Fords now being imported into Britain are fitted with left-hand steering. The change has aroused a good deal of discussion, but has been received more favorably than one might have expected. Right-hand steering, though almost universal on British touring cars is by no means so general on commercial vehicles, and so far there is no evidence to show that the practice of driving from the near side of a vehicle has led to increased difficulties. On the other hand, it cannot be denied, even by those who oppose the change, that the system has important advantages.

World More Accessible

On roads where the rule is "Keep to the left," the left-hand seat gives better power to judge one's position accurately when passing slow-moving traffic on the near side, of giving warning to traffic in the rear when turning in to the left, and of hugging the near side hedge at night. On the opposite side of the account the disadvantages are that on turning out from behind slow or stationary traffic one is the fraction of a second later in getting a clear view of the oncoming vehicle, and when passing closely fast-moving traffic coming in the opposite direction it is a trifle more difficult to judge the width of the car. Further, without a mechanical signal, or a companion in the driving seat, it is difficult, if not impossible, to give warning to the rear when turning out to the right.

The logic of the discussion ought to be fairly clear, to all. If it is merely a matter of opinion whether left or right hand steering is preferable in a country where the rule of the road requires vehicles to keep to the left, then it does not matter seriously which system is adopted. If, on the other hand, it is decided that right-hand steering is better in such cases, then why not adopt one rule of the road all over the world? In a world that is daily becoming more accessible to the traveler, that is the only reasonable solution, and when it is applied there is little doubt that the adoption of the "Keep-to-the-right" rule will cause less dislocation than the alternative course.

Report on Petrol Profiteering

In the meantime the London City Police are regulating the traffic from Ford cars! This appears to indicate that they do not find them dangerous to drive in congested streets. Inquiry of the Ford agents in Great Britain reveals the fact that they hold orders for more Ford cars than they can hope to supply this year. On the balance of evidence it has yet to be proved that left-hand steering is going to affect adversely the sale of American cars in Britain.

The interim report of the British petrol profiteering committee follows very closely the forecasts already given in these columns. The report lays strong emphasis upon the need for international action before the root causes of the present high prices can be adequately dealt with. Referring to the powerful petrol combines the report states:

"In view of the world-wide operations of these trusts, it does not appear possible for the British Government, by itself, to deal effectively with this problem. Their possession of the main sources of supply, the chief pipelines, the tank steamers, and a considerable part of the distributing arrangements in the various consuming countries, practically prevents the setting-up of any private competition which might operate to destroy their monopoly or force them to reduce their prices."

The committee further propose the general world control and regulation of prices by the League of Nations, and urge the British Government, as an immediate measure, to encourage the production of home and of empire produced motor fuel both benzol and power-alcohol. The report adds, however, that unless steps are taken by the government to control production and distribution the industry would tend to become a monopoly, and no marked reduction of price would result. Finally the committee consider that even in the present circumstances fair non-profiteering prices of motor fuel would be: best petrol 2s. 10½d. as against the present price 3s. 8½d.; second grade petrol 2s. 8½d. as against 3s. 4d.; and benzol 2s. 8d. as against 3s. 1d.

Government Hesitates to Act

The issue of this report has caused considerable excitement among interested financiers who have not hesitated to publish severe criticisms of its figures. But while the petrol combine officially protests that it is forced to increase prices or run its business at a loss, one of the largest companies in the ring has just completed contracts for the erection of new factories, depots, and repair works at a cost reported to be approximately £2,000,000. Petitions to the Prime Minister are being signed by the public, and although the government hesitates to act, various public bodies are taking protective measures.

The London General Omnibus Company, one of the largest consumers in the country, is reported to be experimenting with a mixture of benzol and alcohol in equal proportions. The result of this experiment, if the report prove true, will be watched with keen interest.

The Automobile Association and Motor Union of Great Britain has installed on one of the chief main roads out of London a tank station for the bulk storage of motor fuel from which their members can have supplies run directly into the tanks of their cars. From this station only home-produced benzol is at present being supplied, and 11 other similar stations are to be erected.

BRITAIN'S OIL NEED DURING THE WAR

Sir John Cadman Says Petroleum Question in 1917 Reached a Very Serious Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In a lecture on "Petroleum and the War" at the Royal Institution, Albermarle Street, Sir John Cadman, Professor of Mining at Birmingham University, said that only 2 to 4 per cent of the world's oil supply was in the hands of Great Britain. "There is "today," he said, "a shortage of oil which I think will soon be remedied when normal conditions are resumed. One cannot overlook the fact that the United States, with 66 to 70 per cent of the world's oil supply, are in a very strong position, but at the same time we must not forget that they are developing so fast that they are absorbing oil at a greater rate than ever.

"There are many million motor cars in the United States, besides a great fleet of steamers, and when their shipping scheme is completed they will have 1730 ships burning oil. With our own limited oil supplies, it is essential that the keenest activity should be shown in stimulating every supply of petroleum and its substitutes. I believe that we shall be able to secure supplies, although our present source in the west may only be able to provide us with diminishing quantities."

Dealing with the petrol problem during the war, the lecturer said that the output of the United States was 60,000,000 tons compared with the 70,000,000 of the rest of the world toward which Europe had contributed only 5,500,000 tons. Something like 2,000,000 tons of oil, shipped from the United States, was being used by Britain before the war. During the war the fleet was absorbing oil. They could not move or feed the troops without oil, additional machinery was being brought into use, and the manufacture of explosives was dependent upon petroleum.

The position up to 1917 had got to a point at which the varions sections of the community which were using oil were more or less looking after themselves and at that time a state of affairs was reached in which it was appreciated that the petroleum question was in a very serious position. Indeed, it had been said that the fleet could not undertake its exercises. Very few people appreciated the position, and the army in France was living more or less from hand to mouth.

At this period, the submarine activity became very acute and demands were put forward for increased supplies, in order to have some stored ready for an emergency. The position was so acute that the Prime Minister persuaded Walter Long to take control of that important work. Mr. Long took the matter in hand, and the country owed him a debt of gratitude for his ability, energy and foresight. By his tenacity and capacity for stimulating activity they had, said the lecturer, in the words of Lord Curzon, been "Able to float to victory on a wave of oil."

BACK PAY DEMANDS FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Demonstrations organized by the National Union of Ex-Service Men took place in all parts of the country recently in support of the "back pay" campaign. The union demands that every British soldier should have accorded and paid to him the difference between the amount he received while serving his country and the amount the Australian soldier received for doing the same work side by side with him.

Clapham Common was the venue of a demonstration by the twelve London branches of the union, a procession marching from Tooting Broadway.

Mr. Warren, the South London organizer, stated that petition sheets in support of the former service men's demands would be sent round from door to door and factory to factory. Already hundreds of thousands of names had been appended to the petition.

Graham Peate of the Commonwealth League, who was the principal speaker, said that in the case of the men who had made the supreme sacrifice, back pay would be demanded for their next of kin. Every man who had served 12 months would be entitled to receive over £91.

Mr. Peate added that in order to secure the revenue to pay the back money the union asked that the land which the men had fought to preserve from the Germans should be conscripted for the people in the same manner as the men were conscripted for the army during the war, and that, on the appointed date, the landowners should hand over to the Treasury the full rental value of the land they held. Taken at a 5 per cent basis the rental value of the land in England would bring in £600,000,000 a year. They held that the first thing paid out of that amount should be the former service men's back pay and afterward the balance should be distributed to local authorities on the basis of population.

SPREAD OF HEBREW TONGUE IN PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Major W. Ormsby-Gore presided at a meeting held at the National Liberal Club recently, when an address on "a Zionist in Palestine" was given by Benjamin Grad, who recently returned from Palestine after 11 months' service on the staff of the Zionist Mission.

The chairman said that as a Conservative he had been a stranger to that club, and he appreciated it as an honor that he had been asked to take the chair at that meeting regarding a country which both Mr. Grad and he himself, knew well and concerning a movement which irrespective of political faith and color, men of all sections of British public life were watching with interest—many of them with enthusiasm. He did not pretend to be anything else but a Conservative, and he therefore had additional pleasure in addressing a purely Liberal audience.

Mr. Grad said that the first of the most important facts, he observed in Palestine, was the great spread of the Hebrew language—the language of the Bible—amongst the Jewish population. There were 12,000 Jewish farmers in the so-called colonies which literally and metaphorically were oases in the desert found in the greater part of the country outside. He believed that if Mr. Zangwill had himself spent a few months in Palestine he would stop talking of an immediate Jewish State. If, in the fullness of time it should develop into a Jewish State so much the better, but he thought that for the next two or three generations there was no occasion for any such development.

SYRIAN CONGRESS AS FUTURE PARLIAMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Persistent rumors have been circulated that the reconvocation of the Syrian Congress and the proclamations are the result of an understanding between the French and the Arabs.

Such assertions are obviously false, if one considers that the decisions referred to usurp the prerogative of the Peace Conference. Consequently the French Government cannot do otherwise than hold aloof.

The Syrian Congress will continue its task of drawing up the new Constitution, and when this is accomplished will form itself into a parliament. The board elected by the Congress has for its president Hachem Bey Atassi while the vice-presidents are Merhi Pasha Mallah and Youssef Bey Hakim.

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WHITTIER'S HOMES AND FRIENDS

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

From the long list of appellations bestowed upon Whittier, three, at least, fit him accurately—The Quaker Poet, the People's Poet, and the Poet of New England—the limitations in each case are somewhat explained by the facts that his long life was decidedly uneventful, and that these years were practically spent on a three-mile stretch of land. The border line separating New Hampshire from Massachusetts is three miles north of the Merrimac River, and follows its sinuous winding in this part of its course. Thus each town on the north is but three miles in width. His birthplace was in the East Parish of Haverhill, where he spent the first 29 years of his life, passing the remainder in Amesbury. Haverhill, though but three miles wide, is ten miles long and includes many a fertile farm outside the city limits. But the farm surrounding the lonely dwelling in which the poet was born, December 17, 1907, was only moderately productive. Crops could be raised only by dint of hard work; meadows were undrained and boggy.

Parentage

The poet's father was married, at the age of 44, to Miss Abigail Hussey, who was descended from the Rev. Stephen Batchelder, famed for his "splendid eye." This feature, usually the accompaniment of genius, was inherited by Whittier and his cousin, Daniel Webster. Of this marriage four children were born—Mary, John Greenleaf, Matthew Franklin, and Elizabeth Hussey. The old Whittier homestead, now more than two centuries old, with its huge central chimney, having five fireplaces opening into it, faces the south; the front lower rooms are square, with 15-inch oaken beams supporting the low ceilings. The kitchen, which occupies nearly the whole of the northern side of the house, is 26 feet long and 16 wide. The bricks around the hearth are much worn from the use of years. It was round this identical hearth that the family was grouped in "Snowbound," that New England winter idyl which is the poet's masterpiece. Here "apples sputtered in a row"—here simmered the generous mug of cider—here was piled—

The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick;
The knotty forestick laid apart,
And filled between with curious art
The ragged brush; then, hovering near,
We watched the first red blaze appear,
Heard the sharp crackle, caught the gleam
On whitewashed wall and sagging beam,
Until the old, rude-finished room
Burst, flower-like, into rosy bloom.

Family Heirlooms

The visitor will find, standing between the northern windows, the same table that occupied the space when Greenleaf, as the poet was always called, was a boy. On the shelves are family heirlooms, and in the eastern corner is the desk of Joseph Whittier, great-grandfather of the poet. Memoranda of farm affairs, made with chalk on the backs and bottoms of the drawers, are still plainly visible, though placed there more than a century ago. This desk was a hundred years old when Greenleaf scribbled his first rhymes upon it. By a singular train of coincidences this same desk, which had been moved from state to state, was repaired and returned to the homestead, so that, on his eighty-fifth birthday, the venerable man, visiting the scene of his birth, wrote his last poem on it.

In "mother's room" the bed is furnished with blankets and linen, woven by Whittier's mother on the loom which stood in the open chamber. On the walls of this room are the baby clothes of the poet, made by the grandmother of Greenleaf.

The Greenleafs, by the way, are said to be of French-Huguenot descent, with the original spelling—Feuillevert—simply changed into plain English. One wonders how much this drop of Gallic blood tinged the fancy of the Quaker writer.

The room opening from the southwestern corner of the kitchen is the one in which the poet was born. This was really a parlor, but as the friends were very hospitable, it was often needed as a bedroom. A bed was kept there which could be lifted from the floor and supported by a hook in the ceiling when not in use. In this room are several of the books that belonged to the small library of Whittier's father. The upper rooms are much as they were in 1810.

After his father passed away Whittier sold the old homestead, and moved with his mother and sister, Elizabeth, to Amesbury; busy with literary and reform work, he found it too hard to maintain the farm of 140 acres; also there was no Friends' meeting-house nearer than Amesbury, and the women could not attend the meetings regularly.

The new home was directly opposite the church. Although Amesbury continued the legal home of Whittier as long as he lived, he visited the old homestead and regretted that the place was not better cared for. Public spirited citizens of Haverhill, therefore, bought it and restored it to nearly its original condition and furnishing, where it is today the shrine for many visitors.

His Early Life

Whittier did not have a college education. He was a self-made man. His outside education was limited to brief terms in the district school. Helping to till an unfriendly soil, he spent his spare hours wandering over the hills and along the streams, watching nature with an appreciative eye. He said, "I had in my childhood a great thirst for knowledge, and little means to gratify it. . . . There were not a dozen books in my father's library."

This father was a man of sterling character, but taciturn and decisive. The mother was kind-hearted, lovable, and most religious. She read her children the Bible on "Firstday" afternoons, and Whittier, loving its literary and spiritual scope, made its pages a personal possession. A schoolmaster, who often boarded in the family, gave the boy a volume of Burns' poems, which proved an inspiration and delight. He soon began making verses himself. Not always having pen or pencil, he often wrote with chalk or charcoal. He studied nature with a keen, observant eye. In his poem of childhood memories—"The Barefoot Boy"—he says:

I was rich in flowers and trees,
Humming birds and honey-bees;
For my sport the squirrel played,
Plied the snouted mole his spade;
For my taste the blackberry cone
Purpled over hedge and stone;
Laughed the brook for my delight
Through the day and through the night.

Youthful Success

William Lloyd Garrison established the Newburyport Free Press when Whittier was 18. His father subscribed for it, and in its "Poet's Corner" appeared the poet's first published verses, "The Exile's Departure." His sister had sent the verses without her brother's knowledge, signing them "W." When the lad, who was mending fences when the carrier brought the paper containing his verses, read them in print, and also the notice, "If W. at Haverhill will continue to favor us with pieces beautiful as the one inserted in our poetical department of to-day, we shall esteem it a favor," he was moved almost to tears. He did send others, and his sister told Garrison that it was her brother who signed himself "W."

Garrison visited the poet and urged him to secure more education, since he had much talent. Whittier's father objected that "poetry will not give him bread." He said and declared furthermore that there was no money to be had.

But the lad solved the difficulty himself. He learned, from a farm hand, the craft of making women's shoes; and, having earned enough to buy a new suit of clothes, and to pay for six months' board and tuition, he entered Haverhill Academy, at the age of 20.

The building was new, and Whittier wrote the ode for its dedication. He took up the ordinary English studies and French. He became a favorite, for his nature was genial and his talent noticeable. He managed a second term at the Academy, taught school for a short time, and then served some time in editing newspapers.

For a year and a half he edited a Review in Hartford, strongly advocating temperance, freedom and religion. Under his quiet manner and sober Quaker garb he had a resolute spirit. He furnished more than 40 poems for the Review, becoming more and more the spokesman for the anti-slavery movement that was then agitated. He made a thorough study of the question of slavery, and wrote a pamphlet entitled, "Justice and Expediency," which urged abolition. This was printed and circulated at his own expense.

This led to his appointment as a delegate to the great Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia. A prominent writer has said "Next to Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence, the Declaration of Principles then formulated, and signed by Whittier, is a document of which the generations unborn will be most proud." He himself said, "I set a higher value on my name as appended to the Anti-Slavery Declaration of 1833, than on the title-page of any book!"

A Champion of Justice

Indeed, he used his verse principally as a weapon with which to battle against wrong. When he had an end to attain there was often no classic finish in style, but the message was final. His rhyme and metre were often incorrect. He declared, with a twinkle in his eye, "Why, I should be hung for my bad rhymes, anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line." He called his verse "simple lays of homely toil." He was a born ballad maker, as Maud Muller and Mary Marvin show. Barbara Frietchie proved a favorite war lyric, and Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote to him, "You have written the most beautiful schoolboy poem in the English language," when he read "In School-Days."

Whittier's poems did bring him bread, notwithstanding his father's fear. He earned a goodly fortune, and dispensed much charity. He had a life of ease, comfort, and well-earned fame, though he expostulated at the term "famous"—"not famous, only notorious," he corrected.

Given to self-effacement, he had marked appreciation of his contemporaries and the keenest possible enjoyment of his friends. His intimates numbered Garrison, Charles Sumner, Bayard Taylor, James T. Fields, and Mrs. Fields, Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Celia Thaxter, Lucy Larcom, Gail Hamilton, Colonel Higginson. His letters show the playful side, as well as the affectionate side, of his nature. To Celia Thaxter he wrote: "God has been very good to me. I sometimes think that I am about the richest man in the world, not exactly in greenbacks and deeds of warranty, but in loves and friendships, and the dear sense of kind remembrances and wishes floating in upon me, peopling loneliness with forms of beauty, and displacing silence with sweet sounds. . . . But the partial praise of my friends makes me feel like one whose credit outruns his capital." To Gail Hamilton, in whose daring wit he delighted, he sent to Washington this greeting: "Without the gift of clairvoyance, how was I to know thy whereabouts? I trusted to my impressions, as a Quaker should—or rather, as I wanted to see thee in Amesbury, the wish was father to the thought, that thee was at home. Had thee been I dare say thee wouldst not have heeded my invitation, and so it is just as well thee art in Washington enjoying thyself.

"If she be not here for me,
What care I where she be?

I am a little fearful that all this intimacy with Excellencies, and Honorables, and Mrs. Judge This and General That, thee will set thyself quite above thy plebeian friends at home. I am not sure what effect it would have on me. But the last time I was in Boston, like Burns, I 'dinnered wi' a lord, and yet on leaving his lordship if I had met thee on the street I think I should have nodded civilly at least,' and so forth."

To Lucy Larcom—"I am doing nothing at a great rate; come down and help me—I, too, have dreamed of the shoals and the hills—but they must come to me. They must return my visits now. Bring thy painting traps with thee; perhaps we may find a flower indespite of the drought. . . . Everything seems returning to its original dust. We are eating our bushel instead of our 'peck of dirt.' We can't lay the dust of the streets for fear the water will turn to steam, and blow up the cart."

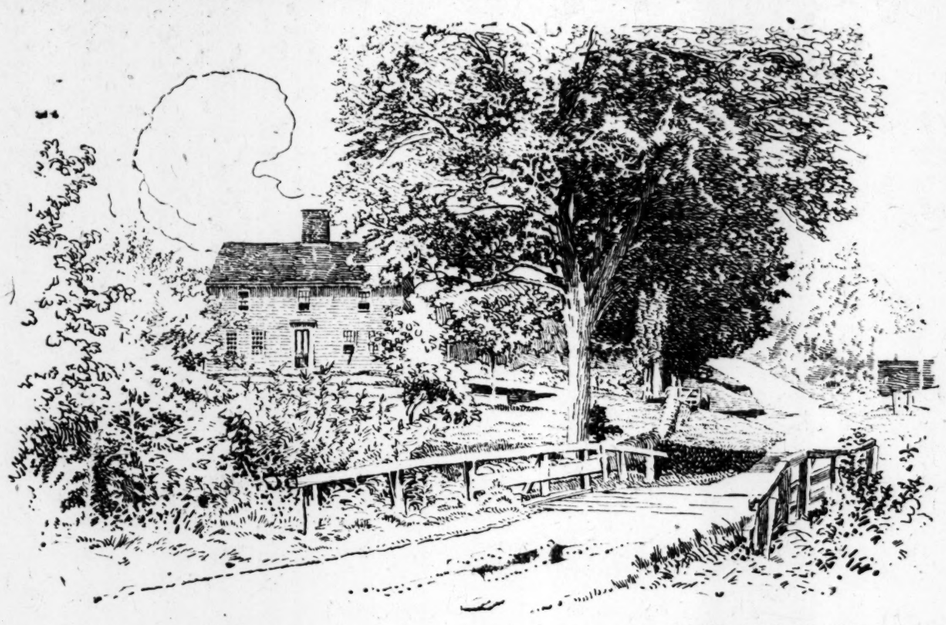
Favored by Royalty

In 1858, for an agricultural fair, Whittier wrote the poem, "Garden", or, as it is called in late editions, "A Lay of Old Time". The following year it was translated into Portuguese by Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and read at a harvest festival. It has been translated into Italian, and sung by peasants at the gathering of the vintage. Dom Pedro bought every volume of Whittier's as soon as it was published; and when the Emperor arranged to visit the United States in 1876, was especially anxious to meet him and Longfellow. The Quaker poet desired an interview as well, and wrote J. T. Fields: "Will the Atlantic Club have Dom Pedro as guest? It has occurred to me that he would like it better than being toted round looking at Boston public buildings. I would like very well to meet him, though I don't speak any language but my own, and that not very well. If he could only do as other folks do, I should like to have thee and Mrs. Fields escort him here, where we could see him apart from the fuss and feathers of ceremony for an hour or two. But, owing to the divinity that doth hedge a king, that can't be, of course. . . . I shall not try to reach him through the double wall of Boston and court etiquette. He is a splendid man, let alone his title and rank." Later the two met at a private house. Several were presented to the Emperor, who received them courteously but not enthusiastically. Presently he caught sight of a tall, erect man, with dome-like forehead, olive complexion, dark, flashing eyes and resolute mouth, who looked, save for his Quaker costume, like a Hebrew prophet, and heard the announcement—Mr. Whittier. The Emperor's face glowed and he started to embrace the shy man of letters, but evidently realizing that it would be contrary to custom, slipped his arm through that of Mr. Whittier, and drawing him aside, conversed with deep interest until it was time to leave. Even after he had bade him farewell, he turned with a smile, and said, "Oh, please come with me to the door," and down the stairs they went, the arm of Dom Pedro round Whittier's shoulder.

The Shrine of Intellect

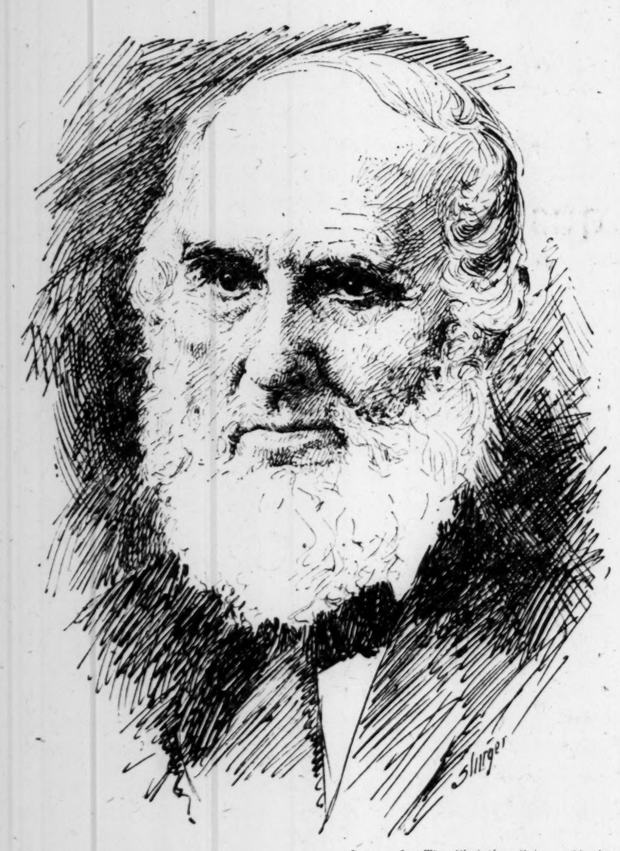
At Amesbury and at Oak Knoll, Danvers—during Whittier's later years—distinguished people from every part of the world went to pay him homage. They found a gentle, smiling host, awake to the humorous side of things, but with a noble simplicity of manner that compelled admiration. His serenity is shown in those lines from "Eternal Goodness"—

I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Whittier's birthplace in Haverhill, Mass.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

John Greenleaf Whittier

SHIPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, South Africa—A resident of Durban, at present anonymous, has intimated to the government, his proposal to donate and endow a training ship for the purpose of training South African boys, as officers and seamen, for the mercantile marine. The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government of the Union, has thanked the donor for his generous offer. It is expected that the arrangements in connection with the training ship (which will be a seagoing vessel, with sail and engines to accommodate 150 to 200 boys) will be completed about the middle of 1920. Capetown is now about to follow the good example of Durban, and the sum of £20,000 has been offered by a Capetown resident for the purchase of a training ship, to be moored in Table Bay, for the purpose of training South African youths for a sea career. This ship, of course, will have to be endowed, but there can be little doubt that the citizens of Capetown will gladly provide for that. The need of training ships has been long felt in the Union, for hitherto South African boys have been almost shut out from a career which has historic and traditional attractions for both the white races of the country.

TEXAS CITY TO BUILD SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Dallas has taken the lead of all Texas cities in provisions for public schools. At the municipal election just held, bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 were voted for the erection of new school buildings.

MAGYAR PROBLEM AMONG TZECHS

Dr. Benes Says Hungarians, Untaught by War, Employ Oriental Propaganda Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovkia—At the time when efforts were being made to obtain in Hungary's favor a revision of the Peace Treaty presented to that country by the Allies, Dr. Benes, the Tzecho-Slovak Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a detailed statement on the Magyar problem in the Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly. He pointed out the defects of the previous régime of the Bolsheviki, the fall of which, he said, had aroused hopes of more honorable and satisfactory dealings on the part of the Magyars with their neighbors. Instead of this, however, the new government had established its existence afresh with a view to imperialistic aims and failed to realize that the question of the integrity of the Hungaran frontiers had already been disposed of. The Hungarians had been taught nothing by the war; they were employing their old oriental methods of propaganda.

Full Judicial Rights

Dr. Benes declared that the Magyars in Slovakia had no cause to complain, since they had been provided with their own officials and schools, and were possessed of full judicial rights. He further stated that the Magyar Government was not acting loyally toward the Tzecho-Slovak Republic. At a time when the frontiers had been fixed and the Magyar authorities themselves had undertaken to respect them, he had evidence to prove that anti-Tzech propaganda emanating from Budapest was being carried on in Slovakia. The most serious action of the Magyars in this respect was the sending of Bolsheviki into Tzech territory. It might seem impossible that political leaders who were the advocates of constitutional ideals should ally themselves with elements whom they were at the same time persecuting as enemies of the social order. He regretted to say, however, that he had discovered the association of General Friedrich with this Bolshevist propaganda.

Refuting Statistics

The Magyar Government were also making use of false statistics. For instance, they stated that there were 1,000,000 Magyars in Slovakia. Dr. Benes refuted this by means of figures showing that there were not quite 500,000 Magyars in the whole of that region, and even the greater part of these were Magyarized Slovaks. Moreover, as a result of the peace negotiations Tzecho-Slovakia had been obliged to sacrifice over 300,000 Slovaks to Hungary. It was not possible for the Tzechs to ignore these methods of Magyar propaganda which were typical of those made use of by Hungary on former occasions.

On this occasion, Dr. Benes saw it was also necessary to remark that the racial minorities in Hungary were again being persecuted, while in Tzecho-Slovakia there was absolute equality and justice. He objected to the demand for a plebiscite; it was an insincere appeal, since at the same time territorial integrity was also being asked for. It was calculated to arouse confusion, uncertainty, and disorder in Central Europe, especially in Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Rumania. The international situation was uncertain, and the Magyars were hoping to increase this uncertainty and thus improve their own position. The Tzecho-Slovak Nation was prepared for a rational agreement with the Magyars as with their other neighbors, but they would use every means to prevent Hungary from again resorting to the measures of the old régime, which had been attempted by the Bolsheviki and also by the present administration.

AIRCRAFT TELEPHONY WHILST IN FLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The application of wireless telephony to and from aircraft in flight was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Aeronautical Institute of Great Britain at Denison House, Commander C. B. Fry presiding. The lecturer was Captain J. M. Furnival, late R. F. A., who was the first officer to be appointed to undertake and carry out purely wireless telephonic work.

Wireless telephony, Captain Furnival said, was well known between land stations before 1914, but the necessities of war time led to its being applied to the aeroplane, in the first instance as a means of linking up machines in formation and to provide for the control of machines in flight by their leader. The instruments devised under war conditions were not ideal, but results had been obtained when they were used intelligently. It was not until nearing the cessation of hosilities that the apparatus became a serious factor in the fighting equipment of the squadrons.

Referring to the difficulties to be overcome, he said that the problem of transmission of speech in an aeroplane was the most difficult. The solution was not due to any brilliant invention, but was effected rather by trying various types and systems under actual conditions and eliminating difficulties one by one. In the ordinary way it was not possible to hear one's voice above the roar of the engine when attempting to converse on a "bus," and the difficulty of speaking into an instrument without hearing what was said, would hardly be realized. This was overcome by the provision of a small telephone by which the speaker phoned to himself. The reception of speech had been equally as bad as transmission, but on the whole a satisfactory quality had since been obtained, equal in most cases, and occasionally more distinct, to that obtained on the ground.

PERSHING TO VISIT MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Gen. John J. Pershing will be a guest of the Harold T. Andrews Post of the American Legion in this city about the middle of May, according to assurances received by the commander.

The Home Beautiful

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Millions of American women have always worn Kayser Silk Gloves, "Italian" Silk Underwear and Silk Hosiery.

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Our factories, pushed beyond their capacity, found it impossible to keep pace with this demand.

We could not produce the needed quantity, and at the same time maintain Kayser quality.

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You have often been unable to buy Kayser goods in your favorite store.

This was not the fault of your dealer. He was unable to procure Kayser goods in the quantities he knew you wanted.

Your favorite store now has a limited supply of Kayser Silk Gloves, Italian Silk Underwear and Silk Hosiery. Not all you would like perhaps, but enough to supply you with the things you need immediately.

We are very glad to tell you that gradually the supply is increasing, and soon we hope that the situation will be normal.

Julius Kayser & Co.

Manufacturers of Gloves, Hosiery,
Knit Underwear and Italian Silk Underwear

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BOSTON GREEKS HONOR RUNNER

Hellenic Association Presents Silver Cup to Peter Trivoulidas, Winner of Boston Marathon

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Hellenic Association of Boston paid tribute to Peter Trivoulidas of New York, winner of the Boston Athletic Association Marathon run, last night, in Symphony Hall when they presented him with a silver cup. The famous runner was cheered to the echo and announcement was made that, if on account of non-citizenship he could not represent the United States in the Marathon run at the coming Olympic Games, he would be sent by the Greeks of the United States to run under the colors of Greece.

Trivoulidas was born in Vatica, a little town outside of Sparta. He came to the United States in 1917 and has resided in this country ever since, but has never taken out any naturalization papers. He says he would like to run for the United States if the Olympic rules permit.

Before coming to the United States he ran in two Marathon runs, one in 1911 when he finished in third place and again in 1914 when he was second. His first Marathon race in the United States was in 1919 when he finished seventh in the Boston Athletic Association Marathon. He plans to keep in training and take part in any other Marathons which may be held in this country previous to the selection of the men for Belgium.

Athar Stavropoulos, president, and John H. Anastos, vice-president of the Hellenic Association of Boston, are very enthusiastic over their countryman's victory in the B. A. A. run and state that the Greeks of Boston will surely head a movement to have the Greeks of the United States send Trivoulidas to the Olympic Games as representative of Greece if the United States is unable to have him as a representative.

NEW YORK TRAP SHOOTERS WIN

Defeat Two Boston Teams, and Meet With Success in Various Classes and Special Matches

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Trap shooters representing the New York Athletic Club defeated the Boston Athletic Association in both the five-men and ten-men team matches at the Riverside Traps Tuesday. In the 10-man match New York, with a total of 1804, had an easy victory, as the Boston score was only 1736. The five-man team match, however, was much closer, New York's margin being only four targets and the score standing 944 to 940.

In the class and special matches the New Yorkers had plenty of success. L. E. Curtis was high gun in Class A with a 140 score. He topped Jay Clark of Boston and Dr. Plum of New York by one target. Clark winning the shoot-off for second place. In Class B, A. L. Burns of New York was the winner with 137 and Y. Lawrence, also of New York, was third.

Curtis was the high gun for the two days' shooting, his total being 287. T. A. Keller of New Jersey won the professional match and the Maplewood 100 was taken by Dr. Plum. The team match summaries:

TEN-MAN TEAM MATCH—200 Targets
New York A. C.—Silkworth 187, Burns 184, Lawrence 182, Donovan 182, McCutcheon 181, Webb 180, Knight 187, Lewis 176, Bennett 176, Baker 175. Total—1801.
B. A. A.—Snow 180, Mudgett 185, Allyn 183, Williams 180, Moshier 178, Burns 171, Blinn 166, Brackett 162, Marden 161, Adams 161. Total—1736.
FIVE-MAN TEAM MATCH—200 Targets
New York A. C.—Curtis 195, Plum 193, Spotts 192, Rannet 191, Martin 173. Total—944.
B. A. A.—Clark Jr., 195, Osborn 190, Davis 189, Putnam 184, Stables 182. Total—940.

ATLANTA AWARDED ATTENDANCE PRIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—All attendance records for any baseball club of the Southern League were broken last Saturday when 13,165 people witnessed the opening baseball game in this city, Atlanta losing the game to Chattanooga by a score of 6 to 2. The previous record was also made in this city, when 12,542 persons saw the final game of the season last year between the Atlanta and New Orleans clubs.

The Southern League attendance trophy will therefore be presented to Atlanta, its attendance being nearly 5000 above the opening attendance at Birmingham and over 6000 more than that at New Orleans.

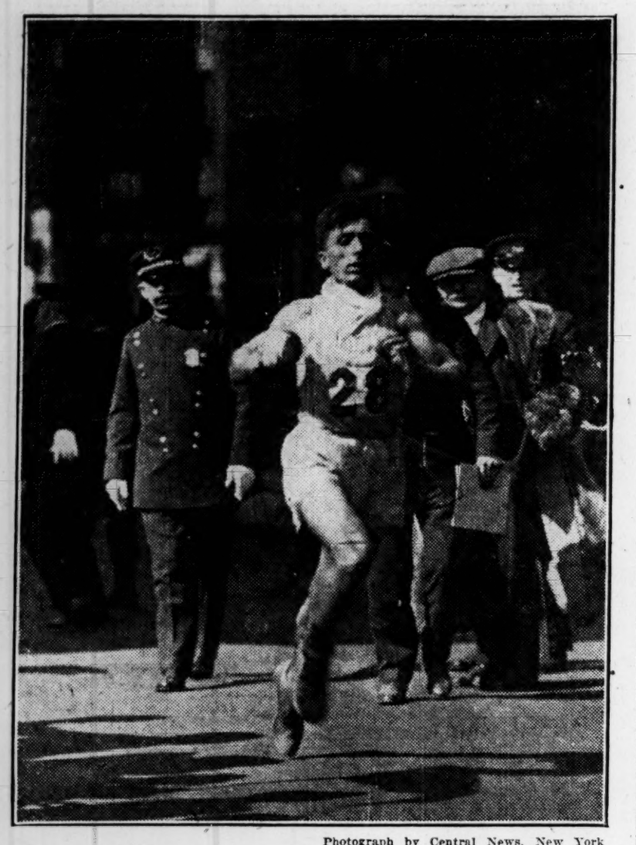
CHICAGO TO SEND MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Athletic Association and the Illinois Athletic Club are expected to be represented at the Olympic Games in Belgium this summer by at least 10 athletes each. They will be asked to contribute $10,000 each to the fund of $50,000 being raised by E. C. Brown, head of the Chicago Olympic Committee, to defray the expenses of the athletes. This is $1000 for each man.

THOMSON TO RUN FOR CANADA

HANOVER, New Hampshire—E. J. Thomson, the Dartmouth College premier hurdler, will compete for the Canadian Olympic team. Thomson is a Canadian by birth and, although he has been a resident of the United States for some time, he never has been naturalized.



Photograph by Central News, New York

Peter Trivoulidas Winning Boston Marathon

PITTSBURGH ALONE LEADING NATIONAL

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	5	1	.833
Brooklyn	4	1	.800
Cincinnati	3	2	.600
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Boston	2	3	.400
New York	1	4	.200
Chicago	1	5	.166

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn vs. Boston (postponed).
New York vs. Philadelphia (postponed).
St. Louis vs. Chicago (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Pittsburgh club, by defeating Cincinnati in the only game in the National League yesterday, regained undisputed hold on first place. The Reds, on the other hand, go into a tie with Philadelphia for the third position in the standing, while Brooklyn, with .800, is second.

Weather conditions prevented the playing of games scheduled at New York, Brooklyn and St. Louis. Today a shift in location takes place, the Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago clubs playing at home for the first time this year.

PITTSBURGH BEATS REDS

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A lead of four runs in the first inning was too much for the local team to overcome yesterday and Pittsburgh won, 5 to 3. Score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	5	8	3
Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1—	3	13	2

Batteries — Cooper and Lee; Ring, Fisher and Rariden.

CHICAGO CAPTURES ONLY GAME IN LEAGUE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	5	0	1.000
Chicago	3	0	1.000
Cleveland	4	1	.800
Washington	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	1	3	.250
New York	1	4	.200
Detroit	0	5	.000

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Chicago 7, St. Louis 4.
Boston vs. New York (postponed).
Philadelphia vs. Washington (postponed).
Cleveland vs. Detroit (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Washington.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—One game only was played in the American League yesterday, rain and cold weather forcing the postponement of the Boston-New York, Philadelphia-Washington and Cleveland-Detroit contests. The Chicago White Sox finished their series with St. Louis by taking a rather easy victory, still vieing with Boston for the right to occupy first place.

WHITE SOX WIN GAME

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago won from St. Louis here in the only American League contest played yesterday, 7 to 4. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	x—	7	9	4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	4	12	3

Batteries—L. Williams and Schalk; Gallia, Van Gilder and Severeid.

TO COACH WILLIAMS ELEVEN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Joseph Brooks of New York has agreed to return next fall as coach of the Williams College football eleven it was recently announced.

CRESCENT TEAM WINS

NEW YORK—Crescent Athletic Club defeated Harvard University at lacrosse, 5 to 1. Harvard made its lone tally in the third period.

DRAKE RELAYS ATTRACT STARS

Eleventh Annual Carnival at Des Moines on Saturday Is Expected to Produce Some Splendid Athletic Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—With all the entries in the hands of M. B. Banks, athletic director at Drake University, for the eleventh annual Drake Relay Carnival here Saturday, the annual classic which always attracts athletes from the leading colleges and universities of the middlewest, promises to be larger than ever before both in the number of teams and the number of athletes competing.

The meet has been enlarged, this year's program calling for 18 events instead of 15 as heretofore. The enlarged program was made necessary because of the great number of entries in the special 100-yard dash and in the university half-mile relay.

Entries for 16 sprinters have been made in the dash and 15 in the short relay. Consequently it will be necessary to run two preliminaries and a final in the former and to split the relay teams in two sections, the winner to be decided by comparing the time in each.

The special dash undoubtedly will be the feature event. Among the 16 entries are J. V. Scholz '20, the University of Missouri star; C. E. Johnson '20, famous sprinter and high-jumper of University of Michigan; H. P. Drew '20, of Drake University, joint holder of the world's record of 9 3-5s; Carl Hass '21, of Grinnell College, who won the special dash here last year and who was a member of the American team in the inter-allied games last summer; Clifford Gallagher '21, of Kansas State Agricultural College Clewoth, of Yankton College; W. J. Hayes, of Notre Dame; R. S. Losch '21, of Michigan, and C. I. Colby '21, of University of Iowa.

All of the Western Conference and Missouri Valley Conference teams that have entered the relays in the past will be here again this year with the exception of Purdue University, Indiana University and University of Minnesota. Every college in the latter conference with the exception of Washington University sent in preliminary entries. University of Nebraska also will send two teams and Notre Dame will have entries in all the university events. Some universities that have never competed here before will be represented. The list of newcomers includes Ohio State University, Kansas State Agricultural College and University of Oklahoma.

The college section also is attracting an unusual entry list. Monmouth College, Ripon College, Illinois College and South Dakota State College have sent in entries for the first time. Carleton College, Hamlin University, Yankton College and University of South Dakota, who compete annually will return this year.

VANDERBILT WINS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The Vanderbilt University swimming team defeated the Georgia School of Technology aquatic team in this city last Saturday in the Y. M. C. A. tank by 36 points to 29.

CLUB GETS NEW COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Lincoln Park Boat Club of this city has announced the engagement of John Fitzpatrick of the Princeton University staff of rowing coaches to drill its crews for the coming season. He will take charge about the middle of May.

ATHLETES OUT AT MINNESOTA

Conclusion of Indoor Track Season Finds Gophers' Strength Well Concentrated in Dashes, Hurdles and Pole Vault

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — With the indoor track season at an end, the University of Minnesota track and field athletes are beginning their training for the outdoor events. The Gophers' strength will probably be in the pole vault, the dashes and the hurdles, as proved to be the case at the recent meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association at Evanston, Illinois. Leonard Frank is the veteran coach.

W. G. Hawker '22 was the only Old Gold and Maroon athlete to win a first place at the Conference meet. His pole vaulting at 11ft. 9in. was better than any rival was able to do, although there is at least one athlete in the Conference who has a better mark on record. Rolf Ueland '21 was one of the eight who tied for fourth place.

F. S. Kelly '21 finished a good second in the 50-yard dash at this meet. Only C. E. Johnson '20 of University of Michigan distanced him. In his semi-final heat, Kelly stepped the distance in 5 3-5s., within 1s. of the Conference record. That was also the time by which Johnson won.

K. W. Anderson '22 finished fourth with the fast field of hurdlers in the 60-yard event at the meet when Johnson of Michigan set up the new mark of 7 3-5s. In his preliminary heat, Anderson hurdled the distance in 8s. flat.

Others besides Kelly who are out for the dashes are Capt. J. E. Holt '20; B. F. Johnson '20, who has done the 100-yard dash in 10s. and who tied the university record, 22s., and H. R. Bierman '21.

In the hurdles and jumps, in addition to Anderson, there is Bierman, broad jump; C. D. Jensen '21, hurdles, broad jump and high jump; Ueland, hurdles, and R. F. Kelly, high and broad jumps. Jensen and Ueland both qualified in the preliminary heats of the 60-yard hurdle race at the recent Conference meet, but were eliminated in the semi-finals.

For the quarter-mile the Gophers have A. C. Oss '22, who got second in the Conference indoor meet a year ago with the time of 49 3-5 seconds for the distance. Oss tried out for the 50-yard dash at the recent Conference meet, but failed to place in the preliminaries. He plays football and basketball, and is Minnesota's foremost all-round athlete. R. J. Fisher '20 is also out. When he ran last, in 1916, he did the 440-yard in 51. F. E. McNally '20 has stepped the distance in 51 2-5 seconds. G. H. Morse '22, Holt, and Johnson are others who do the quarter-mile creditably. The team to go to the University of Pennsylvania and compete in the one-mile race probably will consist of Oss, Fischer, Anderson and Johnson.

In the half-mile there is McNally, Fischer, A. T. Hoverstad '22 and M. F. Stevens '20, while in the mile there is Hoverstad, J. M. Sweitzer '23, K. C. Moon '22, Lynch, Lorenz Kisor '22, and J. H. Berkuvitz '20.

There are two veterans for the two-mile run, Moon and R. L. Wilder '24. Hoverstad also runs in this event. The weight men are V. M. Williams '20; Trygve Johnson '21, 1920 football captain; H. F. Clement; C. C. Hanke '20; C. P. H. Cantieny '20; F. P. Tierney '21; and F. A. Kleinschmidt '20.

Minnesota has been handicapped by lack of practice in the pole vault. With outdoor work now possible, others besides Hawker promise development in this department. They are Ueland, W. L. Kelly '23, R. A. Patrick '22, and E. A. Stonery '22.

The schedule for the outdoor season is as follows:

April 24—Drake University relays at Des Moines.
May 1—University of Pennsylvania relays; 8—University of Minnesota at Iowa; 15—University of Minnesota at Nebraska; 21—University of Wisconsin at Minnesota.
June 6—Conference meet at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

B. G. D. RUDD TO RUN IN HURDLE EVENT

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Capt. B. G. D. Rudd, of the Oxford-Cambridge University relay team, here to compete in the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival next week, has entered in the quarter-mile hurdle event. Rudd, who won the quarter-mile dash in the Oxford-Cambridge dual meet, is also a star hurdler. He will meet one of the fastest fields ever entered at the relays in this event. It includes E. J. Thomson, of Dartmouth College, J. M. Watt, of Cornell University, R. D. Rodke of the University of Kansas, and J. F. Murray Jr., the junior quarter-mile hurdle champion.

It was also announced that H. P. Jeppe, who is on his way to this country to take the place of W. G. Tatham, in case the latter is not able to run in the collegiate two-mile relay championship, probably will enter the high hurdle event. He also will meet a high-class field. The entries include some of the best hurdlers in this country and Carruthers, of Toronto University, the Canadian intercollegiate title holder.

In addition to the two-mile championship, the British team is entered in the distance medley relay, and will have a representative in the three-mile college championship race.

GEORGIA TECH TRACK WINNER

Defeats Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Keenly Contested Dual Meet by 64½ to 48½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Although defeated by Georgia School of Technology by 64½ points to 48½, Alabama Polytechnic Institute furnished keen competition throughout the entire dual track meet between these two colleges, held on Grant Field of this city on Saturday.

J. M. McCleskey of Tech clipped 2 2-5s. from the Tech record in the one-mile run, winning that event in 4m. 43s. The last event, the relay race, proved one of the most interesting of the day. Tech led at the end of the second lap, only to surrender that position in the third. Auburn, increasing the lead by a comfortable margin in the final lap, won the race in 3m. 36 1-5s. This time is very close to the S. I. A. A. record for that event. Stepping off the baseball field long enough to enter, Frank Armistead of Tech won the shot put with a put of 37ft. 5½in. The summary:

100-Yard Dash — Won by Griffin, Georgia; Case, Alabama, second; Wideberg, Alabama, third. Time—10⅖s.
220-Yard Dash—Won by Case, Alabama; Griffin, Georgia, second; Wideberg, Alabama, third. Time—23⅕s.
440-Yard Dash—Won by Case, Alabama; Cotton, Georgia, second; Daves, Georgia, third. Time—54s.
880-Yard Run—Won by Cotton, Georgia; Daves, Georgia, second; Jenkins, Alabama, third. Time—2m. 6⅘s.
One-Mile Run—Won by McCleskey, Georgia; Fouch, Georgia, second; Pitts, Alabama, third. Time—4m. 43s.
120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Pollard, Georgia; Rose, Alabama, second; Harlan, Georgia, third. Time—17⅘s.
220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Reid, Alabama; Rose, Alabama, second; Fields, Georgia, third. Time—26⅘s.
Running High Jump—Won by Martin, Alabama; Welch, Georgia, second; Wideberg, Alabama, third. Height—5ft. 10¼in.
Running Broad Jump—Won by Wideberg, Alabama; Harlan, Georgia, second; Glaver, Georgia, third. Distance—20ft. 6in.
Pole Vault—Won by Welch, Georgia; Rushing, Georgia, second; Martin, Alabama, third. Height—10ft. 6in.
Shot Put—Won by Armistead, Georgia; Granger, Georgia, second; Sizemore, Alabama, third. Distance—37ft. 5½in.
Discus Throw — Won by Granger, Georgia; Seidmore, Alabama, second; Lyman, Georgia, third. Distance—114ft. 7in.
One-Mile Relay — Won by Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Rose, Jenkins, Wideberg, Case). Time—3m. 36⅕s.

KROEHLE TAKES TARGET HONORS

Cleveland Heights Player Wins the 250-Point Singles in the North vs. South Trapshooting

PINEHURST, North Carolina—A. E. Kroehle of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, a comparatively recent entrant among the marksmen, led the field in the North vs. South trapshooting tournament that came to an end here Tuesday. Kroehle won the 250-target competition with a total of 239, leading the field by two targets; took the doubles event by breaking 18 of the 10 pairs; was in the quadruple tie for the lead in the North and South championship, and tied with two others for high gun in the first 75, each breaking 21.

In the championship handicap, Kroehle broke 92, while U. R. Brooks of Columbia, South Carolina, hit 92 from 19 yards and Rowland Pittman of Whitakers, North Carolina, and Robert Shelor of Sumter, South Carolina, broke 92 from the 18-yard line. Pittman won the North and South title on the shoot-off of the tie.

J. P. Sousa, registering from Port Washington, did the best shooting among the metropolitan, New York 250 targets, totaling 158-67-227.

SHIELDS ELECTED CAPTAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—E. M. Shields '21, University of Pennsylvania's star 100 and 220 yards swimmer, who won the intercollegiate 220 title the past season, has been elected captain of the Red and Blue team for 1920-21. Shields is now in Coach Lawson Robertson's track squad and will be a member of Penn's two-mile relay team which will race the Oxford-Cambridge University team in the Penn Relay Carnival.

COLUMBIA ELECTS STELLE

NEW YORK, New York—E. T. Stelle '21 has been elected captain of the Columbia University fencing team for next year. He was a runner-up for the intercollegiate saber title in the final round last Saturday night at the Hotel Astor, losing to E. G. Fullinwider of the United States Naval Academy.



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BOSTON

ENGLISH CUP SEMI-FINALS

Aston Villa and Huddersfield Town Secure the Right to Battle for the Football Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The final stage of the English Association Football Cup competition was reached by the defeat in the penultimate round of Chelsea, runners-up in 1914 by Aston Villa, and of Bristol City by Huddersfield Town on March 27. Aston Villa, therefore, won the right to contest the final of the cup for the seventh time in their career, and should victory be theirs, they will set up a record by winning the trophy for the sixth time. Their opponents, Huddersfield Town, have never before reached such an advanced stage as the semi-final, and so for the first time in the history of the club, they win the right to appear in the final at Stamford Bridge, London, the playing pitch of the Chelsea Football Club.

Some surprise, and not a little consternation, was occasioned in southern football circles in England, when the result came through from Sheffield, the neutral ground on which the first tie was played, that the most prominent team in the English capital had met with a reverse by the substantial margin of 3 goals to 1. Playing their best side, Chelsea were considered to be capable of bringing the honors of the semi-final tie South, and it had been fully anticipated that Aston Villa, with their best halfback, Harrop, unable to play, would be knocked out of the competition; but it is an axiom that anything may happen in cup football and contemporary League form was altogether falsified by the result in consequence.

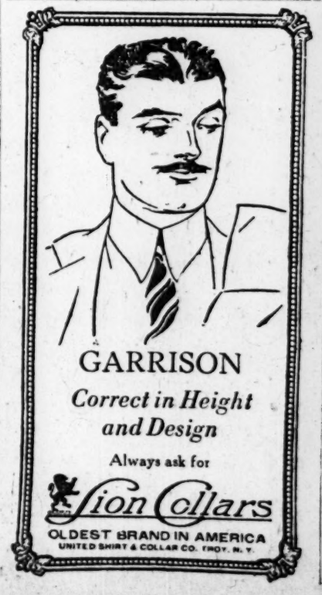
It was a disappointing game, particularly so in the first half when the only goal of the period went to the Villa through W. H. Walker, who headed a beautiful goal from a center by C. W. Wallace. J. G. Cock, Chelsea's international center-forward, had never been able to get in the shot, Barson, the Villa center half, having him well under subjection. For the first 20 minutes of the second half, Chelsea were run off their feet, and H. Edgley and Walker made Chelsea's defeat certain by adding two further goals. Desperate in the extreme, J. A. Croal, the clever Scotsman, changed over to inside right vice Sharp, and within 10 minutes of the final whistle, registered the loser's only goal with a swift low shot.

The complete progress of Aston Villa into the final round is as follows:

ASTON VILLA
First Round, at Aston, bt Queen's Park Rangers ..... 2—1
Second Round, at Old Trafford, bt Manchester United ..... 2—1
Third Round, at Aston, bt Sunderland ..... 1—0
Fourth Round, at Tottenham, bt Tottenham Hotspur ..... 1—0
Semi-final, at Sheffield, bt Chelsea. 3—1

Huddersfield Town, the other finalists, won their game with Bristol City by the odd goal in three, and in doing so quite fulfilled expectations, although the West of England team put up so stubborn a defense that the first half was goalless. It was not until 25 minutes of the second half had elapsed that the winners opened the scoring through S. Taylor, who scored from close quarters, and a few minutes later the same player put his side a further goal to the good. The game seemed all over bar shouting, but finished strongly. Bristol City reduced the lead when J. T. Howarth finished a brilliant run by scoring the best goal of the afternoon. William Wedlock, the international, and holder of 19 "caps" put up a great game at centerhalf for the losing side; while of the winners, W. H. Smith, a prospective outside left for England, was the best of the bunch. Huddersfield Town thus secured the dual chance of winning the cup and securing promotion from the Second into the First Division of the league, an accomplishment never before achieved by any club. Their progress into the final round was as follows:

HUDDERSFIELD TOWN
First Round, at Huddersfield, bt Brentford ..... 5—1
Second Round, at Newcastle, bt New. U. ..... 1—0
Third Round, at Huddersfield, bt Plymouth A. ..... 3—1
Fourth Round, at Huddersfield, bt Liverpool ..... 2—1
Semi-final, at Chelsea, bt Bristol City 2—1


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LINFIELD DEFEATS GLENAVON CLUB 2 TO 0

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—In the Belfast City association football cup play March 27 there was only one match and that took place at Belfast between the Linfield and Glenavon clubs. The former won by 2 goals to 0 scored in the first half by Marshall McEwan and Harry Featherstone. Linfield thus maintained its unbroken record and will very likely win the trophy. Owing to the Irish cup final being abandoned due to the semi-finalists Glentoran and Belfast Celtic being disqualified Shelbourne have been gifted the trophy. Glentoran arranged a challenge match for gold medals with Shelbourne and this was played in Dublin before a big crowd. Shelbourne were not until this date beaten in Dublin, but Glentoran on this occasion won by 3 goals to 1. William Moore scored the first goal and Joseph Gowdy added two more before the interval. In the last half William Brooks scored for Shelbourne; but in the end Glentoran won a fine victory by 3 goals to 1.

H. FERGUSON STILL LEADS THE SCORERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—H. Ferguson, Motherwell, still leads the goal-scorers of the Scottish League with 28 goals. He is followed by J. Bell, Dundee, who, by adding a goal to his total in the league game March 27, has now 24 to his credit. J. B. Bell, Queens Park, also added a goal to his previous score and now takes third place, with 23 goals. None of the other leading goal-scorers added to their total on March 27, and the position stood at that date as follows:

Player and club—	Goals
H. Ferguson, Motherwell	28
J. Bell, Dundee	24
J. B. Bell, Queens Park	23
G. French, Greenock Morton	22
Neil Harris, Partick Thistle	22
J. Williamson, Hibernians	22
A. Cunningham, Rangers	20
T. B. McInally, Celtic	19
J. Richardson, Ayr United	19
I. Thornley, Hamilton Academicals	19
D. Walker, Dumbarton	16

TO LEAD HARVARD GYMNASTS

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Kenneth Campbell '21, of Mount Hampton, California, was elected captain of the Harvard University gymnasium team at a banquet held in the Quincy House, Boston. Excelling in the horizontal and parallel bar events, Campbell has been a star on the team all season, dividing honors with R. J. Wiley '20, this year's captain.

COLUMBIA TO OFFER CUP

NEW YORK, New York—Former basket ball players of Columbia University teams are planning to offer the next championship trophy for the Eastern Intercollegiate League. The Heppe trophy, which has been in competition for more than ten years was permanently won during the season just ended by the University of Pennsylvania, with three annual league championships.

HARVARD LACROSSE TEAM WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Harvard University's lacrosse team defeated University of Pennsylvania 3 to 2 at Franklin Field Monday.

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Japan—China—Philippines
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May 1 ..... Monteagle
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MORE INQUIRY FOR LOWER GRADE WOOL

Boston Trade Reports a Genuine Interest Is Now Displayed in Qualities That Have Been Greatly Neglected for Months

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although outward conditions are such that a state of depression might be looked for in the Boston wool market, the actual feeling is bright. Shipments are congested. It is impossible to move wool by freight, and the express companies cannot take it. Consequently there is little or nothing doing in the way of business but the number of genuine inquiries, and the interest displayed, in crossbreds and lower grade wools entirely offsets the general slackness in trading, as far as sentiment is concerned.

Mills are taking lower grades than they have done for many months and it is thought probable that the next heavy weight operating will contain goods in which there is a fair sprinkling of coarser qualities.

A local dealer successfully overcame the handicap to shifting goods when he found it impossible to send a consignment of yarn to Wisconsin by usual methods. He dispatched it over the road by motor truck. The truck's capacity was limited to 7000 pounds and the cost by this means of transportation was $1800. The Bradley Knitting Company of Delavan, Wisconsin, to whom the consignment was made, however, was duly appreciative of the action taken as evidenced in its acknowledgment that "it is going to again put Boston on the map as one of the most progressive cities of this country."

The increasing interest in crossbred wools has induced the Committee of London Wool Brokers to include in its offerings next Thursday, several lots which were withdrawn at previous auctions on account of the minimum price not being reached. These comprise some 3000 bales of Geelong, Melbourne and New Zealand greasy crossbreds.

The steamship Athol has arrived with its cargo of fine Australian wools for the auction on the 29th, and the Armagh is expected in port within a day or two. This insures the total of 23,000 odd bales of merino being offered in accordance with the schedule.

The government announces its next auction will take place at Ford Hall on Saturday, May 8, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. This is the only available date for the hall except on a Monday and it is realized that a Monday sale would be very inconvenient. It is proposed not to have an intermission between 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. but to continue the morning sale until the entire offering is disposed of.

The offerings on May 8 comprise approximately 2,000,000 pounds Australasian, a total of 3,265,000 pounds South American, South African and West Coast, 1,100,000 pounds territory, domestic and pulled, and 1,000,000 pounds scoured foreign and domestic, making the grand total 7,365,000 pounds.

NEW YORK, New York—The British Government's control of Australian and New Zealand wool ends in June and efforts are being made to dispose of stocks. It is difficult to find storage room in England for supplies on hand, and the auctions are almost continuous sales.

Some shipments are being made direct to other countries, although the greater part goes to England. The Sydney Herald says accumulation in Australia is "unprecedented." As under contract with the government it cannot be lifted, the situation causes "the gravest concern."

It is anticipated that if, after June 30, the new clip goes on an open market already clogged by government supply, there will be trouble for holders and producers. Markets will be open to American and other foreign buyers July 1.

BANK OF ENGLAND NEW DIRECTORATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In addition to Montagu Collet Norman and Henry Alexander Trotter, who have been elected governor and deputy-governor, the following have been elected directors of the Bank of England for the year:

Sir Charles Stewart Addis, Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, Charles George Arbuthnot, Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor, George Macaulay Booth, Sir Brien Cokayne, K. B. E., Alfred Clayton Cole, Edward Charles Grenfell, Sir Everard Alexander Hambro, Col. Lionel Henry Hanbury, George William Henderson, William Douro Hoare, Lord Hollenden, Frederick Huth Jackson, Reginald Eden Johnston, Sir Robert Molesworth Kindersley, G. B. E., Cecil Lubbock, Robert Lynston Newman, Lord Revelstoke, Michael Seymour Spencer-Smith, Frank Cyril Tiarko, Robert Wallace, Walter Kennedy Whigham, and Arthur Whitworth.

UNITED STATES OIL SITUATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to the Bureau of Mines, last year's oil production was 376,000,000 barrels, compared with a consumption of some 80,000,000 barrels in excess of that figure, while it is stated this year's consumption, based on the report for January, will be approximately 100,000,000 barrels above the amount the country produces.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	44⅛	44⅜	41	41
Am Car & Fdry	137½	138½	133⅛	133⅞
Am Inter Corp	96½	97¼	92	92¼
Am Loco	102	103½	97	97
Am Smelters	65⅜	65⅞	63½	63¾
Am Sugar	132¾	134¾	130⅛	131¼
Am T & T	96	96¾	96	96
Am Woolen	121½	124½	114	116
Anaconda	59¾	60	56⅛	57⅛
Atchison	81⅛	81⅝	80	80⅛
At Gulf & W I	163	166	158¼	158¼
Bald Loco	129⅜	131⅞	114½	115
B & O	31½	31⅝	30⅜	30⅜
Beth Steel B	92½	94	88	88⅜
Can Pac	118⅞	119¼	115⅜	115⅜
Chandler	147	149¾	139½	140¾
Chino	34¼	34½	33¼	33¼
Corn Prods	98⅝	101½	95¾	96
Cent Leather	81⅜	83½	78¼	79
Chi M & St P	36½	36½	31	33
Chi, R I & Pac	32⅜	33	30⅝	31¼
Crucible Steel	240	247	229	232
Cuba C Sugar	54¼	55½	51½	52¼
C C Sugar pfd	82⅛	82⅛	82	82
End Johnson	110¼	111	106¼	106
Gen Electric	151⅜	152⅝	151	152¼
Gen Motors	318¼	321	275	275
Gen Mot new	31⅞	32⅛	27½	28⅛
Goodrich	67⅞	68⅝	65	65⅞
Int Paper	81	82⅜	76¼	77
Inspiration	55	55	52	52
Kennecott	29⅝	29½	28½	28⅞
Marine	35	35½	32¼	33⅞
Marine pfd	92	92⅜	88⅛	88⅛
Mex Pet	185¼	189¾	173	177
Midvale	45	45½	43⅛	43½
Mo Pacific	25¾	25¾	23½	24
N Y Central	70	70½	68	68
N Y, N H & H	30	30	27⅝	27¾
No Pacific	76½	76½	74	74
Pan Am Pet	102½	105½	96	97
Pan Am Pet B	101	103	93½	93½
Penn	40¾	40⅞	40	40
Pierce-Arrow	67¾	69⅞	60	61¼
Reading	81½	81½	76	77
Rep Iron & Steel	105	107⅝	99¼	99⅜
R Dutch of N Y	112	113¾	109¼	110¼
Sinclair	37	37¼	34⅝	35
So Pac	95½	96¼	94	94
Studebaker	113	114⅞	106¾	107¼
Texas' Co	46⅞	48⅝	44	44¼
Texas & Pacific	37	38	33½	35⅛
Trans Oil	19	19	17⅜	18¼
U Pac	117½	118¾	117½	117⅝
U S Rubber	105	106¼	98	98
U S Steel	101⅞	102⅜	98⅝	98¾
U S Realty	56	56⅞	55	55
Utah Copper	72¾	73	72	72
Westinghouse	50½	50½	49½	49⅝
Willys-Over	22¼	22½	21¾	21½
Worthington	76⅛	77	73¾	73¾

Total sales 2,060,300 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	93.24	93.30	93.20	93.20
Lib 1st 4s	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00
Lib 2d 4s	85.80	85.80	85.20	85.20
Lib 1st 4¼s	89.40	89.40	88.00	88.00
Lib 2d 4¼s	86.30	86.30	85.40	85.40
Lib 3d 4¼s	91.30	91.30	90.76	90.76
Lib 4th 4¼s	86.30	86.30	85.50	85.50
Victory 4¾s	96.20	96.20	96.10	96.14
Victory 3¾s	96.20	96.20	96.12	96.12

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	98	98⅛	98	98
City of Paris 6s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
City of Lyons 6s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
City of Bordeaux 6s	89	89	89	89
City of Marseilles 6s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Un King 5½s, 1921	96	96	95⅞	95⅞
Un King 5½s, 1922	93½	93¾	93½	93⅝
Un King 5½s, 1929	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅜
Un King 5½s, 1937	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices.

		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	96½	½	..
A A Ch com	*87½	..	2½
Am Bosch	*110⅛	..	2⅞
Am Wool com	*116	..	7
Am Zinc	16	..	3⅝
Arizona Com	11½	..	⅝
Booth Fish	10¼b	..	..
Boston Elev	63¾	..	..
Boston & Me	30	..	1
Butte & Sup	*25	..	..
Cal & Arizona	61	..	1
Cal & Hecla	345	..	5
Copper Range	42	..	1½
Davis-Daly	10¼	..	½
East Butte	13⅜	..	..
Elder	32¼	..	1½
Eastern Mass	20	..	..
Fairbanks	69	..	3
Granby	*43	..	..
Gray & Davis	31	..	2
Greene-Can	*34	..	..
I Creek com	49	..	..
Isle Royale	31	..	½
Lake Copper	4b	..	..
Mass Elec pfd	9⅞	..	..
Mass Gas	73½	..	⅛
May-Old Col	7½	..	¾
Miami	23b	..	..
Mohawk	63½	..	1½
Mullins Body	44b	..	..
N Y, N H & H	28⅝	..	2
North Butte	18¼	..	1⅝
Old Dominion	30	..	1
Osceola	45	..	..
Parish & Bing	41b	..	..
Pond Creek	18	..	4
Punta Alegre	*104¼	..	12¼
Root & Van Der	47½	..	2½
Stewart	45½b	..	..
Swift & Co	117	..	¾
United Fruit	206½	..	6½
United Shoe	44⅛	..	⅞
U S Smelting	67½b	..	..

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9½	9⅝
Boston & Mont	59c	61c
Carib Synd	25	27
Cuban Sugar	54	55
Federal Oil	3	3¼
General Asphalt	80	81
Glenrock	3	3¼
Guffey Gillespie	31	31⅜
Hupp Motor	17	18
Indian Pkg	11¼	11⅜
Island Oil	5½	5⅝
Keystone Leather	14	15
Merritt	17	17⅜
Midwest Refing	153	154
Niplssing	10	10¼
Orpheum	30¼	31
Pressman Tire	2	4
Salt Creek	40¼	40½
Silver King	2	4
Simms Petrol	19¼	19⅝
Submarine Boat	13½	14
Stutz Motor	693	725
United States Stm	2⅜	2⅞
Un Retail Candy	14¼	14⅜

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.72½	1.73¼	1.65¾	1.66½
July	1.66	1.66¼	1.57⅞	1.58½
September	1.61	1.61½	1.53	1.53
Oats—				
May	.97½	.97½	.93	.93
July	.89¼	.89¼	.84	.84
September	.77⅞	.77⅞	.73	.73⅛
Pork—				
May	....	36.80	35.50	35.50
July	....	37.85	36.50	36.50
Lard—				
May	....	19.85	19.25	19.25
July	20.65	20.65	20.02	20.05
September	21.50	21.50	20.80	20.80a

FINANCIAL FLURRY REIGNS IN JAPAN

Aftermath of Unprecedented Prosperity and Monetary Inflation—Rapid Decline in the Stocks and Commodities Prices

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Panicky conditions reign in Japan, according to a cablegram from Tokyo received by "Nippu Jiui," a Japanese language newspaper here.

Deflation of currency and rapid decline of stocks and prices of commodities, with imports in excess of exports has brought about an alarming situation, the message said. The textile industry has fallen off, the yarn markets are slumping, industrial plants are discharging employees by the hundreds, many smaller plants are closing down entirely, while others are operating on part time, and business of all kinds is coming to a standstill, according to the paper's information. The Yokohama Dock Yard has discharged 2000 workers, the message concluded.

Silk Industry Depressed

NEW YORK, New York—"The situation in Japan has never assumed the proportions of a panic, but is rather a depression in the silk industry," says a local agent of a Japanese bank. While prices of practically all commodities have suffered in consequence, it is the natural reaction of a movement which carried prices of commodities, in some cases 5000 per cent, above what they were before the war."

The war made more wealthy Japanese than any other one people, and with this wealth came an era of unprecedented speculation, not only in stocks, but also in raw materials. Great quantities of silk were purchased of China, pricipally for export to the United States. But demand for silk fell off, with the result that merchants found themselves in possession of vast stores of it. Instantly the price declined from 500 yen per bale to 2500. This had a depressing effect on other markets, although other prices have not declined in proportion.

One bank met with difficulties due to loans on commodities at high prices. This was known as Masuda Bill Brokers Bank, largely engaged in financing bills. It had a capital of $250,000 and deposits of $21,000,000. The bank has not actually failed, and seven or eight other Japanese banks formed a pool to help it.

Stock Exchanges Close

Money is generally tight in Japan. The Bank of Japan raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent last November to check excessive speculation, and this is regarded as having brought about the general economic collapse. Japanese stock exchanges were closed for a few days, but have since reopened, though securities are still displaying weakness.

During the height of her prosperity and while the balance of trade was in her favor, Japan was drawing gold from here. Since then exchange has gone against her and is now quoted at about $0.48 per yen, compared with parity of a little less than $0.50. It had been down as low as $0.45. Japan has never raised the gold embargo since the war, otherwise gold would be moving out of Japan on the existing adverse exchange.

Cable communication with Japan is much delayed, the latest cable received by the Yokohama Specie Bank being dated April 13. The International Banking Corporation cabled Tokyo last week asking information on financial conditions, but has not received any reply as yet. The National City Company, which has a representative in Japan, is without advices regarding recent developments.

Bankers connected with Japan refer to present conditions as a natural aftermath of prosperity, hastened by the government and leading bankers to deflate prices. For this reason they are not alarmed, but regard the movement as making for sounder conditions.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	24⅛	25½
Atlantic Refining	1300	1375
do. pref.	107	109
Borne Scrymser	450	490
Buckeye Pipe	91	94
Chesbrough Mfg.	220	235
do. pref.	105	107
Continental Oil	160	180
Crescent Pipe	31	33
Cumberland Pipe	135	145
Eureka Pipe	115	125
Galena Signal	65	68
do. pref.	100	105
do. pref. (new)	95	100
Illinois Pipe Line	175	185
Indiana Pipe	94	96
International Pet	33½	34½
National Transit	31	32
New York Transit	170	180
Northern Pipe	100	105
Ohio Oil	336	341
Penn-Mex Fuel	50	55
Pierce Oil	18	19
Prairie O & G	625	635
Prairie Pipe	230	235
Solar Refining	410	425
Southern Pipe	145	150
South Penn	300	305
S W Penn Pipe	70	75
S O of Cal	337	342
S O of Ind	730	748
S O of Kan	600	625
S O of Ky	410	425
S O of Neb	510	525
S O of N J	700	710
do. pref.	106½	107
S O of N Y	406	410
S O of Ohio	475	500
Swan & Finch	97	100
Union Tank	118	123
Vacuum Oil	410	415
Washington Oil	30	35
S O old stock (all on)	2500 bid	

CANADIAN SUGAR PRICES

MONTREAL, Quebec—Sugar refiners here announced an advance of $2 an 100 pounds, making the price now $18.50 to $19 an 100 pounds at refineries. Retail prices will be advanced to 21 to 23 cents, it is stated.

STOCKS IN LONDON MARKET IRREGULAR

LONDON, England—There was an absence of snap to the trading in securities on the stock exchange yesterday and changes in prices were irregular and confined to narrow limits. Adjustments gave the oil group a checkered appearance. Shell Transports were 10¾ and Mexican Eagles 9 15-16. Industrials were slow. Hudson Bays were 7⅞.

There was a better tone to the gilt-edged section, which was helped by increased prospects for redemption of the national debt. French loans were weaker on the unfavorable position of the Paris exchange.

Home rails wavered because of agitation for more pay. Fresh liquidation occurred in Grand Trunks. The shares of Argentine roads having been oversold, were firmer. Kaffirs were flabby.

Consols for money were 46½, Grand Trunk 5½, DeBeers 25½, Rand Mines 2.

STOCK DIVIDEND DECLARATIONS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent on the common stock, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5, subject to ratification by the stockholders at the meeting on June 23 to act on the proposed increase in stock from $27,600,000 to $36,600,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — The Chapman Valve Company declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent on the common stock. Details of the distribution will be announced at a later date.

FISK RUBBER COMMON EARNS 24 PER CENT

NEW YORK, New York—The Fisk Rubber Company for the year ended December 31, 1919, shows a surplus after federal taxes of $3,994,657, equivalent after preferred stock dividends, to $5.99 a share ($25 par) compared with $2,506,853 or $19.50 ($100 par) earned on $8,000,000 common stock in 1918. The net sales in 1919 were $43,613,975. The income account compares:

Net profits	$4,956,685	$3,760,279
Federal taxes	962,028	1,253,426
Balance	3,994,657	2,506,853
Pfd dividends	1,055,489	946,750
Deduction	*835,049	*589,659
Surplus	2,104,118	970,444

*Retirement preferred stock.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Furness-Withy & Co. announce a new regular passenger service between Boston and Liverpool, commencing June 23 with the sailing of the 12,000-ton steamship Fort Victoria.

The steamers Yale and Harvard have been sold by the Navy Department to a Los Angeles syndicate for $1,755,000, and will be put back on the Pacific coast run. The purchase price exceeds the present appraised value by $55,000.

A bill to exempt stock dividends from taxation under the state income tax law was passed to be enacted by the Massachusetts Senate, after the adoption of an amendment that the bill take effect as of January 1, 1920, and apply to stock dividends received in 1919 as well as in subsequent years.

According to the Department of Labor statistics, building materials in March were 8 per cent higher than in February. Clothing prices show a 64 per cent increase over March, 1919.

The House Appropriations Committee estimates the total loss to the government from federal control of the railroads at $1,129,600,000, including $225,000,000, estimated as guarantees to roads under the terms of the Transportation Act. The actual loss in 26 months of active government control was placed at $904,000,000.

Sales of newsprint are netting certain manufacturers 10 to 11 cents a pound profit, according to figures presented at a meeting in New York on Monday of 32 publishers of foreign language newspapers in New York and Philadelphia. The publishers voted to send a committee to Norway and Sweden to contract for a supply, if possible.

CHINESE FINANCE

TOKYO, China—Foreign Minister Uchida reported to a meeting of the Cabinet that the success of the Thomas W. Lamont financial mission in China is now almost despaired of, owing to the serious opposition to the international financial consortium headed by the American banker. Lamont's negotiations in China are progressing very tardily, the foreign minister said.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	$3.92¼	$4.8665
*Francs	16.37	5.1825
*Lire	22.52	5.1825
Guilders	.37	.4020
German marks	.0167	.2382
Canadian dollar	.91½	....

*To the dollar.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver $1.17¾, up ¼ cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver ⅛d. higher at 68⅝d.

TIRE FABRIC COTTON

PHOENIX, Arizona—Thirty-three bales of long-staple cotton, used in making thread and fabric for automobile tires, were sold here by local dealers at $1.25 a pound, said to be a record high price.

ANOTHER DRASTIC DECLINE IN MARKET

New York Stocks Subjected to Most Severe Slump, and Trading on an Enormous Scale—Japan Situation a Factor

What amounted to the most drastic decline in the New York stock market in any session in many months occurred yesterday. Total sales approximated 2,000,000 shares. Although the opening was irregularly firm, it was not long until the selling movement started, and the tone became weaker as the session progressed. Losses ranged from 3 to more than 42 points for the active issues. It was the speculative favorites which lost the most ground.

Rates for call money held around 7 per cent all day, and other trading conditions seemed normal. The only plausible theory for the slump was the panicky conditions in Japan. That country has enjoyed great prosperity in the last five years by reason of the war, and there have been price advances and monetary inflation very similar to prevailing conditions in the United States. The turn finally came and prices dropped precipitately. It was thought that Japan's experience might have had a sentimental effect on the New York market, as it may have been apprehended that similar conditions might obtain in this country to those prevailing in Japan. At any rate, the Japan situation was the only explanation offered that seemed to account for the drop in the New York market.

General Motors experienced the greatest losses, closing with a net decline of 42½. American Can lost 3⅛, American Beet Sugar 3, American Car & Foundry 4⅛, American Woolen 7, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies 4¼, Baldwin 14¾, Bethlehem B 3⅝, Canadian Pacific 3⅞, Chandler 7¼, Crucible 9, Cuba Cane Sugar 3¼, Marine preferred 3, Mexican Petroleum 7, Pan American 5¾, Pierce-Arrow 6¼, Punta Sugar 12¼, Reading 4, Republic Steel 5⅝, Studebaker 5½, United States Rubber 7⅛, United States Steel 2¾ and Vanadium 7.

On the Boston exchange United Fruit lost 5½, Elder Manufacturing 1½, North Butte 1⅝ and Eastern Manufacturing 2½.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, yesterday reelected 13 of its present directorate of 14, added President E. J. Pearson to the board, from which he retired when he became federal manager of the road, and put Vice-President Benjamin Campbell on it in place of Arthur E. Clark, the company's secretary, who had been serving. This made the full board of 15 members.

The other action was to authorize the officers to act in all questions and matters relative to the use, control and operation of the property by the federal government; to authorize a new loan from the United States Government for rolling stock not to exceed $4,165,000; to ratify and approve of an equipment trust agreement with Walker D. Hines covering allocation of rolling stock at a cost not to exceed $4,813,930, and the issuance of equipment trust certificates not to exceed the latter amount.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED

NEW YORK, New York—Gross earnings of $76,970,958 are shown by the report of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company for the year ended December 31, 1919, exclusive of intercompany sales and service charge of transportation companies. Net was $22,670,898, leaving after interest, discount and federal taxes $19,601,235, equal to $7.27 a share on the average number of shares outstanding in 1919.

SHELL TRANSPORT STOCK

LONDON, England—The capital of Shell Transport & Trading Company is to be increased in July by the issuance of new shares in proportion of one new share for every two held, at par. The number of ordinary shares will be increased to 20,000,000. Last July a similar issue of new shares was made in the same proportion.

EGYPTIAN COTTON TAXABLE

CAIRO, Egypt—A cotton tax decree announces that all ginned cotton is taxable at 35 piasters per cantar, due when the cotton is ginned. Cotton ginned and stored at Alexandria prior to August will not be taxable. Cotton outside of factories at the end of July upon which no tax has been paid, is liable to confiscation.

LIVE-STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Illinois — The following comparative table gives the live-stock receipts at Chicago for the week ended April 17:

	Last week	Prev. week
Hogs	34,079	32,628
Cattle	23,418	17,539
Sheep	36,404	19,829
Total	93,891	70,096

FORD CURTAILING

DETROIT, Michigan — Although nearly evey automobile plant in Detroit reopened on a 40 per cent basis after a week's tie-up caused by the switchmen's strike, shortage of material caused the announcement of a 50 per cent suspension of operations at the Ford Motor Company, forcing 30,000 men out of work temporarily.

OPERATIONS OF REPLOGLE STEEL CO.

NEW YORK, New York—The Replogle Steel Company expects to start operations at the first of its blast furnaces, now being remodeled, about mid summer, and to have a second in operation not long after. With these two working, the company will have a capacity of over 300,000 tons of iron a year. This will probably be increased later.

Ore concentration operations have now successfully passed the experimental stage, and facilities for concentration will be greatly increased. The Replogle Steel Company, its management is confident, can produce ore concentrates with a metallic content of well over 60 per cent, at a cost which will make its ore cost exceedingly low, giving it a big advantage either as selling ore or pig iron in competition with Lake ores or iron made therefrom.

Not until the two furnaces are in operation, however, will the company be able to show its earning power.

After spending some $1,500,000 on furnaces the last few months the company is still well equipped with cash for further plant development. Cash assets at present are over $5,000,000, and there are no liabilities except current payrolls and similar incidental accruals.

STEEL SITUATION IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company has opened its books for the third and last quarter of the year delivery, and at prices in effect under the March 21 schedule of last year. What the prices of independent producers will be for last-half delivery has not yet been announced, but it is not thought there will be so wide a difference in the last half of the year between independents and the Steel Corporation subsidiary as in the first half.

Operating conditions are good and producers are all operating 95 per cent of capacity in the sheet-mill department and on about the same basis in the tin-plate section. It is stated that March shipments of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company were the largest in any one month since July, 1918. The company has still about 57,000 tons of finished steel sheet and tin plates piled in warehouses awaiting cars for shipment.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF CANADIAN BANK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The Canadian Bank of Commerce has secured premises on Harbor Street, Kingston, and will open a branch here.

The new fruit company, the Baltimore & Jamaica Trading Company, is beginning to buy fruit in the local market, making the fifth fruit buying company at present at work here.

DIVIDENDS

The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 22.

The Columbia Graphophone Factories Corporation of Maryland has declared an initial quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 24.

The Emerson Phonograph Company, Inc., has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30.

The Brooklyn Edison Company has declared the regular quarterly $2 dividend, payable June 1 to stock of record May 21.

The Shawmut Steamship Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

The Public Service Investment Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 22.

The Martin Parry Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable June 1 to holders of record March 17.

The Ludlow Manufacturing Associates have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 and a special dividend of $1, both payable June 1 to stock of record May 1.

The Everett Mills has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $4 and an extra of $6, both payable May 1 on stock of record April 23.

GASOLINE IN ENGLAND

LONDON, England—The secretary of the Ministry of Munitions said in the House of Commons that it was undesirable to state the price at which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, controlled by the government, is selling gasoline to the Royal Dutch Shell combination. A contract for gasoline was made, it was said, before the government acquired the interest in the Anglo-Persian Company. The question came up in connection with investigation of the oil industry by the profiteering committee.

SILK FALLS IN PRICE

NEW YORK, New York—The price of high grade silk was quoted yesterday at $12 a pound and for the low grade $11.25. These prices represent a drop of about $6 a pound within the last three weeks.

IRISH BANK RATE ADVANCED

LONDON, England—Irish banks have raised the minimum discount rate to 7½ per cent and rate on deposits to 3½ per cent.

YIELD ON GAS AND ELECTRIC BONDS

Many Issues Selling at Prices to Return the Investor More Than 7 Per Cent—Lower Commodity Prices Will Help

NEW YORK, New York—While bonds of gas and electric companies have rallied slightly from the low of the year, quite a number of sound securities of this class may be purchased at prices to yield more than 7 per cent. Some issues are selling 20 points and more under the high of 1917.

Owing to the fact that the price of products of gas and electric companies is regulated by state and municipal laws, earnings of these companies have been greatly impaired in recent years, because of rising costs of materials and labor. Many have been able to increase rates to conform with high costs. When commodity prices turn downward, gas and electric companies should be among the first to show results in earning power.

Before the war bonds of utility companies producing gas and electricity were extremely popular. The record of regularity in payment of interest and few defaults during the adverse period, seems to have justified the confidence of investors in these bonds.

The following compilation of gas and electric bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange shows high and low levels during 1920, and closing or last prices April 17, 1920, with income return on last prices:

Issue—	1920 High	1920 Low	Apr. 17	Yld.
Brooklyn Edison 5s	82½	81	82¾	6.32
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	77	70	74	7.26
California Gas 5s	90¼	83	86	6.36
Cincin Gas & El 5s	83	83	83	6.19
Colum Gas & El 5s	89	81	88	7.22
Consol Gas conv 7s	101¾	99⅜	100½	6.96
Detroit Edison 5s	95	93	93	5.77
Detroit Ed ref 5s	90	86⅞	87	6.11
Kings Co E L p m 6s	89½	89½	89½	6.71
Kings Edison 4s	77	75¾	77	6.06
Laclede Gas ref 5s	82½	77	77	7.72
Milwaukee G L 4s	87½	87½	87½	7.32
New York Gas 5s	85½	75	75	7.04
Purchase mon 4s	65¾	61	61¾	7.11
Edison 5s	89	89	89	5.63
N Y & Q E L & P 5s	81	80	81	7.77
Pacific Gas & El 5s	83	77½	78	6.97
Peoples Gas & C 6s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	7.05
Ref 5s	67	60¾	61	8.73
Ch G L & C 5s	80	71⅜	71¼	8.16
Phila Co cv 5s	89	85⅞	88¾	11.66
Stand Gas & El 6s	91	86	86	9.08
Syracuse Lt & P 5s	70	70	70	7.44
Union El Lt & P 5s	84½	84½	84½	6.98
United Fuel Gas 6s	94⅞	88	88	7.28
Utah Power & L 5s	85¼	79⅞	79⅞	6.69
Utica El L & P 5s	95	95	95	5.34

PROBABLE SURPLUS OF MOROCCAN GRAIN

CASABLANCA, Morocco—Morocco is likely to have a large exportable surplus of grain after the next harvest, by which France may profit, according to reports submitted to the government council here.

The exportation of grain has not been permitted since the end of the war, so that the exhausted stocks might be replenished, but the excellent crop prospects give rise to the belief that the total value of this year's harvest will be at least 1,000,000,000 francs.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
May	41.65	41.80	40.50	40.65
July	39.70	39.75	38.25	38.53
October	36.55	36.63	34.92	35.12
December	35.58	35.58	33.85	34.10
January	34.70	34.80	33.30	33.57
March	33.90	34.00	32.46	32.64

Spots 41.75, down 100 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
May	40.60	40.60	40.30	40.31
July	39.38	39.45	38.05	38.05
October	36.28	36.35	34.95	34.95

BOSTON ELEVATED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Elevated Railway will pay one more quarterly dividend on its common stock at the rate of 5 per cent; thereafter the rate will be 5½ per cent for two years and then 6 per cent for six years under public control, unless the existing arrangement is extended. For the first three months of 1920 the road has earned less than half the 5 per cent common stock dividend.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

NEW YORK, New York—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad, for the year ended December 31, 1919, shows a net after charges and federal taxes of $11,176,281, equivalent to $15.52 a share on $72,000,000 stock, compared with $11,019,356 or $15.30 a share in 1918. The rental fixed for government operation was $17,298,920.

OTIS ELEVATOR CAPITAL

NEW YORK, New York—The Otis Elevator Company stockholders voted favorably on the proposition to increase the authorized amount of common stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. The directors

WATER POWER BILL MAY BE AMENDED

Maine Commission Has Some Hopes for the Demand That Federal Bill Be Not Allowed to Work Injustice to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMFORD, Maine — Maj. George C. Danforth, chief engineer of the Maine Water Power Commission, says there is now a possibility that the efforts of the Commission for amendment of the Congressional bill for a federal water power commission, now pending, may be successful. The point at which the Maine commission has been persistently driving is the definition of the term "navigable waters," this being a Senate amendment and classing even the headwaters of the intrastate non-navigable rivers as navigable in so far as they are considered by this bill, and therefore under the control of the federal commission.

As the statement had been made in Washington that this bill does not interfere with intrastate water, the Maine commission has made an unusual effort to check opinion on this point. Both lawyers and engineers who have been consulted are agreed that the position the commission has taken is correct and that this is one of the most vicious bits of legislation for Maine that the past decade has produced. The objections to the bill are summarized by the Maine commission as follows:

Broad Definition

"First—The broad definition of the word 'navigable' under which the provisions of this bill are applied to practically all our waters.

"Second—The necessity of obtaining, subject to all the delays and red tape which are certain to occur, a decision by the federal commission as to whether or not a dam may be built, and if favorable, the issuing of a license for a limited period of years, and for a specified fee payable to the government.

"Third—Its aspect as a general policy of this Administration in conveying powers and privileges formerly enjoyed by the State of Maine to the federal government.

"Fourth—Certain outside interests believe that this bill will nullify the Maine statutes regarding transmission of electricity, making it possible to throw the power into the proposed Atlantic Coast trunk line without regard to either Maine's laws or Maine's desires.

Effect on Privately Owned Power

"Fifth—A further possibility that is not thoroughly understood is the effect the bill might have on privately owned undeveloped powers. If the owner of a site did not believe that the existing market or his resources justified immediate development, there seems to be a possibility that other individuals or a syndicate from outside Maine, not owning the property, could obtain a license to make the development. This looks suspiciously like a confiscation of property rights, but it has been stated in Washington, in reply to a question asked by us, that this can be done.

"Sixth—This bill was drawn primarily for the purpose of opening for development the government powers of the west, something that has been worked for by farsighted men for years, and which it is sincerely hoped may be brought about. In connection with this the statement has been made in Washington that the government has no intention of interfering with our intrastate streams. If such be the case, why not make it clear in the bill, instead of specifically providing for this interference and providing the machinery to put it into effect?"

FRANCE HONORS DEAN JOHN H. WIGMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—John H. Wigmore, dean of Northwestern University Law School has been decorated with the Legion of Honor by representatives of the French Government in recognition of his efforts in behalf of French education. Mr. Wigmore is one of the most prominent law school executives in the United States. A year ago he published a book entitled "Science and Learning in France," in which the work of various French institutions was discussed. His treatment of the subject is said to have led many students who in other days naturally would have sought graduate courses in German universities to choose the French instead.

Dean Wigmore recently received the Distinguished Service Medal from the United States Government for his services during the war as an aid to the provost marshal general.

EXTENSION COURSES ENLARGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The growth of the courses offered by the division of university extension of the State Department of Education is now represented by an enrollment of 2500 students in 34 local classes. French, Spanish, English, Americanization teaching, current history, and various phases of natural science are taught. Classes in advertising and Italian will be held soon. All residents of the State are eligible, with the prospect of incurring no expense beyond the cost of material used.

CROP ACREAGE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Farmers who are operating farms large enough to require the employment of much labor are reducing the acreage of cultivated crops in Rhode Island, according to George E. Adams, dean of the Agricultural Department of Rhode Island State College at Kingston. Much land, he declares, which for the past few years has been used for the production of tilled crops will this year be sown to grain and grass on account of the acute shortage in farm labor, which is more serious than at any time during the past five years. On those farms which are run primarily with the labor of the owner or tenant, the one-man farm, the acreage will probably be about the same as during the past few years, he says.

THEATERS

"Oui, Madame"

"Ouk Madame," musical comedy in two acts, featuring Miss Georgia O'Ramey; music by Victor Herbert; lyrics by Robert B. Smith, book by G. M. Wright, staged by Herbert Gresham, musical numbers devised and staged by Julien Alfred; presented by Alfred E. Aarons at the Philadelphia Theater, Philadelphia, evening of March 22, 1920. The cast:

Pansy	Georgia O'Ramey
Steve	Harry Kelly
Dick Sheldon	Vinton Freedley
Grace Sterling	Dorothy St. Clair
Polly	Dorothy Maynard
Mrs. Sheldon	Catherine Doucet
Dot Sheldon	Marguerite Fritts
Jerry Walton	Glenn Anders
Detective Fox	Karl Nielsen
Laura Briggs	Eleanor Sinclair
Dora Meade	Dolly Alwyn
Jane Walker	Marguerite St. Clair
Claudia	May Thompson
Peggy Earle	Violet Weller
Lola Allen	Patrice Clarke
Betty Wilson	Mayre Hall
Annette Beaudet	Emmie Niclas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Victor Herbert's facility in reeling off musical comedy scores is again in evidence in "Oui, Madame." It is not his best music; it is not his worst music. But it has the characteristic Herbert sparkle, the typical Herbert musicianship in orchestration, airy grace in melody, and distinctive twists of rhythm and syncopation. And it dominates "Oui, Madame." If Mr. Herbert paraphrases, he paraphrases only his own work.

Mr. Herbert has adorned "Oui, Madame" with several sentimental numbers that verge close upon the saccharine, and he has provided Georgia O'Ramey with several comic interludes that are as robust in their humor as is Miss O'Ramey herself. What the pallid book lacks, Miss O'Ramey abundantly supplies in her own romping, rollicking self, aided materially by Harry Kelly, who has a rôle that is quite new in type and makeup for him.

Kelly is seen as the janitor in a New York apartment house, while Miss O'Ramey, as a maid in the same house, is seen as his missing fiancée, who has been searching for the fickle man for years with wrath and vengeance in her heart. But during this particular pause in her interrupted quest, she exists as a menial in an artistic household where she is "treated like one of the family" a little too much for her own comfort or their peace of mind. This highly original maid's affairs are woven closely into a plot that is more than ordinarily jumbled, and that concerns a young pseudo-playwright's attempts to conceal his failure from a doting mother, the mother's pre-occupation with the uncouth janitor who is masquerading as a startlingly bizarre southern colonel, and the final unmasking of the spurious colonel by his servant-girl financée.

The aim of those who collaborated in the production to give it an intimate, cozy character has been effectively realized. It has none of the trappings of the large, formal musical show. There is no chorus, only half a dozen girl "sub-principals," and a few young men being employed in the background parts. The effect of intimacy is enhanced in Philadelphia through the use of a chamber theater seating only 350 persons.

REGINA OPERATES GRAIN FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—This city, in addition to operating municipal street cars, water, light, and power plants, has another source of revenue in a municipal grain farm which is part of the property on which the water plant and wells are located. It has been a good money maker ever since farming operations were carried on by the city. Last year it showed a clear profit of $6031 from about 630 acres of crop. The feed raised on the farm is sold to the civic departments which use horses, at less than market prices.

SUNDAY CARS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—An amendment to the Railway Act passed by the Railway Committee of the Provincial Legislature will allow the operation of Sunday cars in Ontario cities with a population of 20,000 or over. Sunday cars are at present permitted only in cities of over 50,000. The Railway Committee also approved of a bill to incorporate the Northern Light Railway which runs from Elk Lake to Gowconda, a distance of 28 miles.

PICKETING IS DEFINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The Legislature has passed a bill defining picketing in Labor strikes and boycotts and legalizing picketing. The measure defines picketing as peaceful efforts by Labor to induce workers to remain from factories and shops, where a strike or boycott is on and prohibits the issuance of injunctions to restrain such picketing.

WAGES RAISED 45 PER CENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—An increase of 45 per cent in salaries has been granted school-teachers by the Little Rock School Board for the scholastic year 1920-21. The present appropriation totals approximately $360,000. The increase granted is $162,000, making the appropriation for next year $522,000.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Great Savings in Alabama City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The economic benefits which have resulted from the operation of prohibition in this State, both direct and indirect, are startling, according to George Ward, president of the Birmingham City Commission, who points out some of the savings which have been made since Alabama entered its dry era in 1915.

"The fire loss in Birmingham the first year prohibition became effective was $416,000 as against $1,252,000 the preceding year," stated Mr. Ward. "This fire record can be traced almost directly to prohibition, for it prevents conflagrations by minimizing carelessness and wanton recklessness.

"During 1915 the police force of the city was reduced one-third and the patrolmen put on an eight-hour shift. The reduced force proved more effective than ever and the larger phases of crime and murder were practically reduced to a minimum, as the following records will show:

"Comparative statement of arrests and convictions for the month of October, November, and December, 1914 and 1915:

	1914 Saloons	1915 Prohibition	% Dec.
Total arrests	4599	2742	41
Total convictions	3294	1910	42
Drunkenness	999	340	66
Wife whipping	23	11	57
Disorderly conduct	863	487	44

"The city of Birmingham built a city jail at a cost of $100,000 and the normal number of prisoners before prohibition was 200. As a result of prohibition this building and surrounding grounds has been given over to the juvenile court for housing and training delinquent children."

Club Prospers Under Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Another large club testifies to the economic benefits of prohibition and gives its denial to the prediction that men's clubhouses must suffer financially through the withdrawal of the sale of liquor. The National Republican Club, the largest Republican club in the city, held its annual meeting the other day, when it was learned that during the year a deficit had been transformed into a surplus, that the clubhouse had been redecorated and much new equipment installed, that there was a net addition of 438 members and that with all the improvements and betterment of conditions generally the management had not found it necessary to advance the dues. It is pointed out by prohibition leaders that as this club had a well patronized and profitable bar before the advent of war-time prohibition the results attained through the operation of the dry laws must be generally recognized. The announcement that the club has materially prospered under prohibition, without adding to the costs of the individual members, is in sharp contrast to a recent statement from another large club which stands a publicly confessed supporter of the proposition that the sale of liquor is necessary to the prosperity of such an organization.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN BREWERS FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Union Brewing Company of Nanaimo was fined $1000 some months ago for selling beer of a stronger quality than allowed by the British Columbia Prohibition Act. A stated case was granted at the time by the local magistrate and it has just come up before Mr. Justice Macdonald of the Supreme Court here. Counsel for the company argued that his client merely acted in the capacity of distributer, the beer having been made by the British Columbia Breweries of Vancouver. If any breach of the Prohibition Act had been committed, he argued, it was done by the latter concern. The city solicitor for Nanaimo contended that it was merely necessary to show that a breach of the act had been committed.

His Lordship in giving judgment pointed out that in quasi-criminal legislation such as the Prohibition Act the Legislature really intended that if the act was done the penalty should accrue regardless of guilty knowledge. He therefore upheld the magistrate's sentence. Much interest was shown in the case as similar proceedings will follow.

IDEAL COMMUNITY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Plans of the Portland Home Building Association, a corporation formed under the auspices of the Portland Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of developing an ideal community at North Deering, are rapidly being completed. The 42 acres which have been purchased have been divided into 169 plots, on which 190 homes—possibly more—will be erected. The houses will cost from $5000 to $8000 each.

BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—"Of one thing I am convinced, that the closing of the bars has been very beneficial," said Mr. McRae, chief of the Vancouver Police Department, when asked, in an interview, his opinion on the subject of prohibition, by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "To my mind," he continued, "it is not possible to judge closely the working of the act, at present owing to existing conditions. The measure was brought in when conditions were abnormal, owing to the war, and its operation has been accompanied by unusual conditions such as the return of the soldiers, demobilization of a large body of men and consequent unemployment." He further commented on the fact that serious crime had not shown any increase during the past year but rather the reverse, despite the prophecies that the termination of the war would produce a wave of crime. Prohibition during the demobilization period especially was a great blessing to the community.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 21

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.
Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling, Spaulding Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Baltimore, Md.—I. Eichengreen of Eichengreen & Sons; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. P. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorndike.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Joe Ginsberg of Marks Shoe & Mer. Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati, Ohio—T. McHough of Marks & Stix; Avery.
Cleveland, Ohio—C. F. Wentzell of Adams & Ford; United States.
Dallas, Texas—F. A. Brown; United States.
Havana, Cuba—Juan Franco; United States.
Kansas City, Mo.—G. S. Remick of National Cloak & Suit Co.; Thorndike.
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie of Haynes Henson & Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—S. Lifpitz; United States.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. V. Stewart of Stewart, Dawes Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Memphis, Tenn.—Max A. Weiss; Essex.
Meridian, Miss.—S. R. Rothenberg of Marks Rothenberg & Co.; Adams.
New Orleans, La.—C. M. Keiffer of Keiffer Bros.; Copley Plaza.
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Touraine.
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
New York City—Leo Fried of L. Fried & Son; Essex.
Norfolk, Va.—Max Pincus of Pincus Shoe Co.; Adams.
Ottawa, Canada—M. Beardsley of Beardsley & Co.; United States.
Petersburg, Va.—H. E. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of A. Wright Shoe Co.; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—William Hein; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—L. Weinstein; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. A. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer Wright & Watkins, 143 Lincoln Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. A. Tobey; United States.
Richmond, Va.—H. Coleman and Mr. Anderson of Wingo Ellet & Crump; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—L. B. Stern of Stern & Co.; Touraine.
Richmond, Va.—C. R. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht United States.
San Juan, P. R.—C. Alvarez; United States.
San Juan, P. R.—A. Lema; United States.
San Juan, P. R.—L. Veiga; United States.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. A. Gralinck; United States.
Wheeling, W. Va.—George W. Greene of Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.

TEACHERS' SALARY PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan—At the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance held here a resolution was passed stating that in the event of "a serious dispute in any province affecting the interests of any teacher or body of teachers immediate notice shall be sent to the executive of each of the other provinces acquainting them with the situation and that these executives shall take such action as is deemed expedient under the circumstances to assure that the case of such teacher or teachers shall receive the support necessary." Speakers claimed that the salaries teachers were getting were less than the commonest laborers received and that a national union of teachers would be formed which when successfully organized would place the members in a position to say what salary was required and insist on getting it. There are now 753 members of the alliance in 30 locals of Saskatchewan.

HOUSING SCHEME ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Vancouver City Council has decided to drop the soldiers' housing scheme as soon as the present allotment of $300,000 is used up and no further application will be made to the provincial government. "The soldiers are simply penalizing themselves now by building when in a few years they will be able to erect buildings of the same value at two-thirds of the cost," declared Alderman Rogers, chairman of the Board of Works. In February the provincial government informed Mayor Gale that another allotment of $200,000 was at the disposal of the city. This the city has now refused. In all, the city approved 80 loans to soldiers and 80 houses had been commenced under the scheme, but over half have not been completed because of the excessive cost of material and labor.

BILL ADMITS CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Landlords in New Jersey can no longer discriminate against tenants having children. The Legislature has passed the Guthrie bill which makes it a misdemeanor for a landlord to refuse to take tenants because they have children under 14 years of age.

ENEMY ALIENS PAROLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Only a comparatively few enemy aliens interned during the war now remain at the Ft. Douglas third war prison. Nearly all of about 400 prisoners have been released on parole. About 20 await deportation to Germany or Austria.

STATE CONTROLS JITNEYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—All the jitneys of New Jersey are now under the control of the State Public Utility Commision following the passage of a bill in the Legislature. The commission has the power to raise and lower rates instead of the different municipalities.

NEED OF GREATER PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Increased production as a solution of the problem of the high cost of living will be discussed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with thousands of business men of the country in attendance, at its annual meeting here April 26 to 29.

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WANTED—A postage stamp collection or accumulation of stamps. J. SCOTT, 705 W. 179th St., New York City. Phone Wadsworth 9202.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I want my hair cut, if you please, But oh! sir, cut it curly"

A Trip Into the Woods

"Good-by everybody!"

Happy faces, bright eyes, swift eager feet, so eager that they scarcely permit their owners to look back and wave goodbye to their home people who crowd at the gate to see them off on this long looked-for trip. Eight boys and girls are almost simultaneously leaving their homes in different parts of the city and making their way toward the waterfront.

Each has a businesslike looking pack strapped to his shoulders, containing precisely those things he had been told to bring, nothing more and nothing less. What pleasure the mere reading over of the pack-contents list had given: one heavy blanket, a pair of stockings, knife, fork, spoon, cup, picnic plates, strong penknife, bread, butter, tin of cocoa, can of milk—each pack varying as regards the food brought so as to meet the needs of the entire party. A note at the end of the list added a sense of importance to the whole affair—"Don't carry anything which is unnecessary, and choose everything you do carry from the point of view of lightness." Lightness then was essential: every ounce would count when they started on the mountain trail.

The party meets at the ferry which is to take them across the inlet to the mainland. Shouts of delight at the odd and fantastic appearance of some of these hikers greet new arrivals. Dick's mother is there, apparently feeling quite at home in high mountain boots, short walking skirt, an exceedingly rusty red sweater, with a round cloth cap on her head which resembles the hat Dick's father always wears when working in the garden. As for Dick's father himself, he is wearing a flimsy openwork straw hat. The peculiar light and shade patchwork effect the wide brim throws over his large features affords much amusement to the rest of the party. Almost without exception, for girls and boys alike, a cotton blouse, bloomers, knee-high mountain boots, an old sweater and anything in the shape of a hat, forms the outfit.

As the ferry plies across the inlet interest seems to center on footwear rather than the beauties of the early morning. There is obvious pride in displaying to one another—and incidentally to onlookers—soles and heels well dotted with Hungarian nails, and comparing the arrangement of the nails and speculating as to the best design to prevent slipping when climbing the steep mountain.

Upon landing on the opposite side of the inlet the hikers strike off along the waterfront, and after a couple of miles' easy tramping turn suddenly inland. The road is narrower and shaded on both sides by tall trees.

Presently the road ends and the party enters a narrow trail which leads through the pine forests. It is a scene they are all familiar with, being accustomed to mountain trails. But they are silent as they enter, and the hearty enjoyment in the practice of cat-calls and mountain cries abruptly ceases. Moss hangs in festoons, and drapes the tangled wildwood; the underbrush is so dense and has grown to such heights that one can scarcely see where the brush ends and the branches of the trees begin, but the eye appreciates the exquisite arrangement of color in this glorious disorder of the woods. At the entrance of the trail, under the shade of a fallen tree in a deep bed of moist green moss, is a patch of Queen Cups, that dainty cup-shaped flower of the western mountains.

This is a grasshopper trail. A grasshopper trail, as nearly every boy and girl knows, is one where trees have fallen across it, and travelers are constantly having to jump over, or if they are too high, crawl under these old tree trunks. This performance is an endless source of merriment to the whole party, for those who have tried it know perfectly well how difficult it is with a heavy pack on one's back to make a good spring up to get over a trunk, and how cumbersome the pack seems when it is necessary to crawl under the tree and the space between it and the ground is very small. But despite the ups and downs of the trail they make good headway: The ground is soft and springy with the pine needles.

Luncheon time comes, and it is decided to go down to the creek which can be heard a short distance away. One of the party is chosen to "break trail," and at a spot in the wood, which looks rather less dense, a way is made, and in a few moments the whole party in single file is crashing through the brush. They have a long rest while they lunch, and after a refreshing wash in the cold mountain stream, start on their way again full of ambition to show what hikers they are and determined to have done with rests now until they have made camp for the night.

Camp for the night! And could any better place be found than this? After four and a half hours' climbing they have suddenly come to a tiny clearing where the ground is fairly level for a space. There is plenty of wood for the fire—down the bank is the creek which will supply the water; nothing could be more convenient.

Presently the fire is blazing, pails of water for the cocoa are steaming, to encourage the workers. The lids of the pails make splendid pans for cooking purposes. The hikers feel that the dinner was well worth the long tramp.

But as the sun sets darkness comes quickly in the forests. The campers have made the woods ring with their songs, and now the fire must be up and everything got ready for the night. There are to be five watches, two hikers to each watch, to keep up the fire, and presently the two fire-watchers are apparently the only ones awake. There they sit hunched together, silently throwing logs on the fire. What quaint figures they look; rather like Indian squaws with their blankets over their heads and drawn tight round their shoulders. If one could see all the faces of those lying in "bed," it would be found that few can close their eyes either to the stars twinkling overhead with a soft friendly light, or to the fire blazing and crackling beside them. How romantic it all is! Just what they have longed to experience—watching at night the sparks from the camp fire fly up into the branches above them.

The following morning after breakfast is over, the party leave all their belongings at the camp and finish the climb to the summit of the mountain. From this height they look down to their home town, spread out there in the distance. It is a long way in distance, and in experience too, it seems to them, for in the meantime they feel they have been admitted into some of the secrets of forestland. But they must get back to camp and then cover the journey of yesterday too, for their supplies will not permit them to spend another night in the woods.

Kinglets

When the tree tops still form lacy patterns against the deep blue sky of springtime splotched with white fleecy clouds, small birds, distinguishable only as dark spots, flit and dart among the branches. Their notes come floating lightly down and occasionally one bursts into song. As a few of these birds appear among the lower boughs slipping about quickly, in their sometimes prettily splotched coats, one finds that there are several different kinds.

There are two quite commonly seen, but, because of their rather drab coat, are not so often noticed and known. These are the kinglets, the ruby-crowned kinglet and the golden-crowned kinglet, that arrive with the migrating birds of fall journeying southward and again appear in numbers on their northward journey in the spring.

Both kind or species of these birds have a grayish olive coat. The golden-crowned kinglet has a splotch of orange bordered with yellow and then black on the upper part of the crown of his head. They have not a very noticeable song, a tiny wiry little note rarely heard except when very near, as, with vigorous flutterings, they bob among the twigs and branches.

The ruby-crowned kinglet has two white wing bars. The crown of the head is a partly covered patch of red. He is an attractive and interesting little fellow as he bubbles forth loud, cheery song like a foreword of springtime's coming.

Their nests are built on a few of the high mountains of the United States and northward, where they spend the short summer, returning with the other fall migrants.

Scarlet Tip and Yellow Stalk

Scarlet Tip and Yellow Stalk were great friends. They lived next door to each other on the maple tree. All summer long the leaves on that tree were just as green as leaves should be; but before October's 31 days were over there was a very different tale to tell.

There were red leaves, orange leaves, brown leaves, and speckled leaves, but you had to look a long time to find a single leaf which still was green. Scarlet Tip was the color of nice country butter except that each of his five tips might have been dipped in red ink—you know how it sometimes sticks to your fingers. Yellow Stalk, except for his stalk, was as pink as a peony.

All the leaves were full of joy. They would soon be off on their travels, Scarlet Tip and Yellow Stalk had agreed to go together.

"I'm getting loose" called Scarlet Tip one day to his friend as the breeze waved him up and down.

"Don't let's go today," Yellow Stalk told him. "Wait till there's a good strong wind to take us right out of the garden into the city."

On Saturday afternoon the very wind they wanted came along. You know the kind that whistles and plays tunes in the chimneys—a noisy fellow who was full of his tricks. He shook all the trees and bent the young ones nearly double, then he dwindled away to a whisper and hid in the long yellow grass. He hadn't finished his games though. Up he sprang again and tore round and round the house. As for the smoke from the kitchen chimney, I wish you could have seen it. Would he let it go straight up as smoke ought to go? Not a bit of it. As the smoke came out of the chimney—whiz—he blew it right across the garden. He even blew some of it down the chimney again.

The leaves on the maple tree thought it was splendid. They chattered and sang, and danced up and down on their branches like the bells on a baby's rattle.

"Come along Scarlet Tip," called Yellow Stalk, "this is the wind for us."

The friends each gave a little tug and they were free. The wind caught them and whirled them up. Round and round they went, exactly as though they were climbing a spiral staircase you couldn't see. All of a sudden the wind changed his plan and blew them right out over the garden fence and dropped them plump in the middle of the road. Scarlet Tip looked at Yellow Stalk. "That was worth waiting for," he said. Yellow Stalk nodded but before he could answer the wind blew again.

This time it was a long steady blow, and it blew the two friends straight along the road into the town. How they had to run! They, and hundreds of other leaves scurried along like an army of mice.

The only thing you can be sure of is that a wind like that won't do the same thing for long together. Just as Yellow Stalk caught sight of shops and motor cars and hurrying people, Hey presto! the leaves found themselves lifted into the air and scattered this way and that.

Scarlet Tip managed to keep close to Yellow Stalk and they finally landed on what seemed to be a white basket. They lay on a woolly white rug and something under the rug kicked them gently up and down.

They wondered where they were. A little pink hand, not half as big as they were reached out to pick them up.

"No, baby," said a voice, and a big hand took hold of Scarlet Tip and then placed Yellow Stalk carefully beside him.

"What pretty leaves," said the voice, "I'll send them to my Aunt Matilda in the Scilly Isles.

So Scarlet Tip and Yellow Stalk were sent across the Atlantic in a letter.

Bargain Day in Flower Town

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Canterbury bells, and the trumpet flowers too,
Announce in Johnny Jump-up's store a bargain sale at two.
There's pansy velvet, ribbon grass and foxgloves for a song,
And finest veils of spider-web; the bluebells won't last long.
Some queen's lace handkerchiefs at half, a bargain really rare,
And lady's slippers just a few, some coxcombs for the hair.
Bachelor buttons patented, the kind that sew up tight;
And skeins of cocoon silk to mend the socks of all just right.
Goldenrods for curtains of the finest gossamer,
Pine needles of all sizes, and pussy-willow fur.
There are beds of moss and blanket flowers, sheets of summer rain,
Toadstools second-handed, and an antique sugar cane.
Jacob's ladder's going cheap, pitcher plants quite low,
Snapdragons for little folks, and four o'clocks that go.
The hooded violet is waiting for a happy little maid,
And flags were never quite so cheap for patriotic trade.
Such a bustle and a hustle in this modern flower store,
For those who buy these bargains come back to buy some more.

The Robin

I saw a robin from my window this morning, and how good it seemed to hear his cheery call again after the long, snowy winter. Although the ground was frozen, and frost covered the meadows, he hopped about as happily as though there had been a soft carpet of green under his feet, and the day warm and sunshiny. With his head on one side he set out to look for his breakfast, all the while singing his welcome song of "cheer-up, cheer-up." He does not wait for other birds, but comes while winter still lingers, and in his lilts and trills he carries the message of springtime, of running brooks and May flowers, of busy bees and butterflies. He seems to represent them all, and in his earnest note he tells his message well.

Mr. Barber Man

Good-morning, Mr. Barber Man,
You see I'm here quite early;
I want my hair cut, if you please,
But oh! sir, cut it curly.

Walking a Tight Rope

"Rainy-day games" are almost as much fun sometimes as outdoor playing especially when, like the Hutton children, you have some one who is a good person to invent them. Today there was a fine, steady pour outside, and as Mrs. Hutton had been called away for the afternoon the children were left in the house to enjoy themselves. Mildred was the one who usually had a big stock of indoor games on hand ready to be played, to keep her younger brothers and sisters busy, but today she had used up her supply of them.

As the children sat on the cushioned seats in the bay window watching the rain and deciding what to do, Julius Cæsar, the big Hutton cat, edged his way among them, purring in perfect contentment. Little did he care if it rained! He had had his bowl of milk and a nap in front of the cozy fireplace. Now he wanted a little petting which he seldom was slow to receive from the children, for he was a great favorite. But today he had to purr very loudly before he was noticed. The children were either watching the rain or thinking about what to do.

As he brushed against John, that little lad thought of a plan, for he spoke very suddenly, "O say! I know what to do! Let's have a circus and Julius Cæsar can be the tiger! And I'll be one of those tumblers! Mary, you can use a broomstick for a horse and do fancy riding and Ted you can be a clown. What can you do, Mildred?"

Mildred evidently thought the circus would be splendid fun for she answered enthusiastically, "Why, I can walk a tight-rope."

The others looked at her doubtfully. In the first place where could they obtain the rope? Clotheslines and the like were put neatly away in a shed back of the house, a place no one cared to go today. But Mildred laughed roguishly and said that she would teach all of them to walk the tight-rope, and although they might fall off, it would be fun and they could keep trying until they succeeded.

Thereupon she ran quickly to the cupboard, with the children and Julius Cæsar following closely. She selected a piece of ordinary white wrapping cord from a ball on which her mother always wound the strings tied around the grocer's packages. This she stretched out in a long, straight line on the kitchen floor and then went in search of the opera glasses.

By this time the other children were very curious to know just what Mildred's particular kind of tight-rope walking would be.

Having found the glasses, she placed her feet firmly on the line, and looking at it through the small end of the opera glasses, made her first attempt at walking on it. Shouts of delight greeted her efforts for she swayed from side to side as she tried to keep her feet on the line. Peering through the glasses gave the "rope" the appearance of being at a great distance, which seemed to make it hard to keep one's balance. After repeated attempts she passed the glasses to the others, who in turn had the fun of trying to walk a tight-rope.

So intent were they on this new and enjoyable game that they forgot all about the circus John had planned, and no one noticed that Julius Cæsar had taken possession of the ball of cord and in dragging it about, had unwound nearly half of it.

When Mother came home she found them happily employed. She announced that the sun was shining, and after getting Julius Cæsar out of entanglement, the children joyously rushed out of doors to leave the tight-rope walking for another rainy day.

Spring Flowers

In the woodlands there are always carpets of brown leaves variously checkered and patterned. Patches of three-lobed rounded leaves in a ruddy coat are often inconspicuous until, in the first warm days of springtime, other leaves, similarly shaped but bright green, appearing above these, arouse one's interest. A few more sunny days come which bring with them the first of the birdland visitors from the south and perhaps a trifle enlarging of various tree buds, and above these leaves swaying on fuzzy stalks, blossoms with five to ten broad petals. There is but one blossom to each stem. The petals are purple, lilac, or blue usually, although some are pink also. Their fragrance is not very noticeable. But seen among the dull soft browns and grays of the forest floor, and touched with the brightness of the sunlight, they appear like a patch of color reflected from the clearness of the sky above and a welcome token of springtime's coming.

A Song About Months

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

April—
Never still
Veering wind on dale and hill.
Violet and daffodil
Flashing rain and leaping sun,
Hyacinths coming out one by one.
Winter done
Spring begun.
May—
With the hawthorn spray
Clear against the blue of the day,
Blackbirds singing the proudest way,
Bluebells, cowslips, orchises,
Apple bloom and irises.
Earth's release
To joy and peace.
June—
Golden noon
And silver moon.
Cuckoo beginning to change his tune,
Roses red and roses white.
Roses for the world's delight.
Love and light
Brought to sight.

How Stamps Are Produced

It must be remembered that stamp collecting is something more than obtaining a few postage stamps and placing them in a book. To be a true collector the stamps must be studied, and this is the only way to gain knowledge. There are many stamps which to a casual observer are exactly alike in design and color, but when we look at them closely, quite a number of little varieties and differences are readily to be seen. This will be easier to understand by taking a few simple examples.

Take a very ordinary and well-known stamp, the penny purple of the 1881 issue of Great Britain. The outer frame of the design contains a number of white dots or "pearls," as these ornaments are sometimes called. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of these stamps show 16 dots, but the exception will be found to have but 14. Again examine your Belgian stamps, especially the 1912 series, showing King Albert's portrait. The first issue shows a small head, and the large decoration on the left breast of the King's tunic is a prominent feature of the design. The second issue has a larger head, the decoration has disappeared—in fact, only the top button of the tunic shows inside the frame. This appears a very decisive distinction, yet one often finds the two sets mixed together in collections. These collectors have not studied their stamps.

A very simple example will be found in the United States issues of 1890 and 1894. The first nine values in these two series are identical in design with one exception, and this will be found to be the little triangular ornaments which adorn the upper corners of the later issue. One more example may be taken from the 1897 issue of North Borneo. The original supply of the 18c. and 24c. values were inscribed "Postal and Revenue" instead of "Postage and Revenue," and this mistake was afterward corrected.

There are four chief methods or processes by which stamps are printed; and these are: typography, sometimes called surface printing; intaglio, called also recess-plate printing; lithography, and embossing. All this may appear strange to the beginner, but it is only necessary to know sufficient of these processes in order to distinguish the stamps in our collection.

We will deal first with surface printing. This is much like the letter of a typewriter. In other words, the design of the stamp stands out in relief on the metal block, and when this is inked and pressed upon the paper, we obtain a surface-printed stamp.

The second type of stamp reproduction which is known as recess-plate printing, is the reverse or opposite of the above method. Here the parts of the design to finally appear on the paper are sunk in a flat steel or copper plate. When this plate is inked, every tiny line and crevice receives some of the fluid; then the plate is wiped, leaving ink only in these lines and crevices, which form the design. Before the final stage of printing, the paper to receive the design is made slightly damp, and when pressed on the plate, it takes up the ink from the hollowed-out lines.

Lithography differs from both these methods. Here the design lies quite flat upon a highly polished stone, and when the ink is rolled over it, the lines of the design on this highly polished surface will retain sufficient of it to print. Embossing hardly needs description for our purposes, as we can readily distinguish the stamps produced by this method. Heligoland, Portugal, and Sardinia are good examples, and most of us know the embossed envelopes in everyday use.

In conclusion, we may give the distinguishing features of the first three processes. A surface printed or typographed stamp shows the design pressed into the surface of the paper. An intaglio stamp shows the design slightly raised on the paper; and a lithographed stamp presents quite a smooth or flat appearance. The following is an account of one of the most interesting stamps ever produced by the intaglio process.

We always picture the map of Italy as a boot, of which Sicily forms the foot, but we no longer regard this portion as having stamps of its own. Yet it is not so very long ago since Sicilian stamps were in use. We do not see many of them nowadays, because they are rapidly becoming scarce; but if we do not possess some in our collections, there is no reason why we should not talk about them and learn something of their story.

For centuries the country was known as the Two Sicilies, until joined to Italy in 1860. It is, however, with the period just previous to this that we are concerned, as Sicily's story, from the stamp collector's point of view, was of little over a year's duration. The gentleman's portrait which is shown on the stamps is Ferdinand II. When he decided to issue stamps bearing his likeness, the trouble in drawing this to his liking was endless. The work was finally intrusted to a well-known artist and engraver, Aloisio Juvara, and after many attempts, a design was finally chosen by the exacting monarch.

Then a fresh difficulty arose in adopting colors, for Ferdinand would have no red or green stamps in the series. A compromise was arrived at by choosing shades of these colors, so we find included in the issue, brown-red, olive-green, and olive-brown. At the last moment a special kind of postmark had to be made, so that no part of it should disfigure or obliterate his countenance; and to comply with this, a special frame-shaped cancellation stamp was brought into use.

THE HOME FORUM

Cottage Song

Morning and night I bring
Clear water from the spring,
And through the lyric noon
I hear the larks in tune. . . .

My garden is alight
With currants red and white;
And my blue curtains peep
On starry courses deep,
When down her silver tides
The moon on Cotswold rides.

My path of paven gray
Is thoroughfare all day
For fellowship, till time
Bids us with candles climb
The little whitewashed stair
Above my lavender.

—From "Tides," by John Drinkwater.

A Credit and Debit in Calls

The lady did me the honor to consult me on some particular matters, which I am not at liberty to report. But, before she took her leave, she produced a long list of names, which she looked upon, to know whither she was to go next. I must confess I could hardly forbear discovering to her immediately that I secretly laughed at the fantastical regularity she observed in throwing away her time; but I seemed to indulge her in it, out of a curiosity to hear her own sense of her way of life. "Mr. Bickerstaff," said she, "you cannot imagine how much you are obliged to me in staying thus long with you, having so many visits to make: and, indeed, if I had not hopes that a third part of those I am going to will be abroad, I should be unable to dispatch them this evening."

"Madam," said I, "are you in all this haste and perplexity, and only going to such as you have not a mind to see?"

"Yes, sir," said she, "I have several now with whom I keep a constant correspondence, and return visit for visit punctually every week, and yet we have not seen each other since last November was twelvemonth."

She went on with a very good air, and fixing her eyes on her list, told me "she was obliged to ride about three miles and a half before she arrived at her own house." I asked, "after what manner this list was taken, whether the persons writ their names to her, and desired that favor, or how she knew she was not cheated in her muster-roll?"

"The method we take," says she, "is, that the porter, or servant who comes to the door, writes down all the names who come to see us, and all such are entitled to a return of their visit."

"But," said I, "Madam, I presume those who are searching for each other, and know one another by messages, may be understood as candidates only for each other's favor; and that after so many how-do-ye-do's, you proceed to visit or not, as you like the run of each other's reputation or fortune."

"You understand it aright," said she; "and we become friends, as soon as we are convinced that our dislike to each other may be of any consequence. For, to tell you truly," said she, "for it is in vain to hide anything from a man of your penetration, general visits are not made out of goodwill, but for fear of ill-will. Punctuality in this case is often a suspicious circumstance; and there is nothing so common as to have a lady say, 'I hope she has heard nothing of what I said of her, that she grows so great with me!' But indeed my porter is so dull and negligent, that I fear he has not put down half the people I owe visits to."

"Madam," said I, "methinks it would be very proper if your gentleman-usher or groom of the chamber were always to keep an account, by way of debtor and creditor. I know a city lady who uses that method, which I think very laudable; for though you may possibly at the court end of the town receive at the door, and light up better than within Temple Bar, yet I must do that justice to my friends the ladies within the walls to own that they are much more exact in their correspondence. The lady I was going to mention as an example has always the second apprentice out of the counting-house for her own use on her visiting-day, and he sets down very methodically all the visits which are made her. I remember very well that on the 1st of January last, when she made up her account for the year, it stood thus:

"Mrs. Courtwood— Debtor.		"Per Contra— Creditor.	
To 1704 visits received	1704	By 1109 paid	1109
		Due to balance	595
	1704		1704

"This gentlewoman is a woman of great economy, and was not afraid to go to the bottom of her affairs, and, therefore, ordered her apprentice to give her credit for my lady Easy's impertinent visits upon wrong days, and deduct only twelve per cent. He had orders also to subtract one and a half from the whole of such as she had denied herself to before she kept a day; and after taking those proper articles of credit on her side, she was in arrear but five hundred. She ordered her husband to buy in a couple of fresh coach-horses, and . . . she was clear in the world on the 10th of February last, and keeps so beforehand, that she pays everybody their own, and yet makes daily new acquaintances."—Richard Steele in "Essays and Tales."

The Tree

I love thee when thy swelling buds appear,
And one by one their tender leaves unfold,
As if they knew that warmer suns were near,
Nor longer sought to hide from winter's cold;
And when with darker growth thy leaves are seen
To veil from view the early robin's nest,
I love to lie beneath thy waving screen,
. . . . . .
And when the autumn winds have stripped thee bare,
And round thee lies the smooth, untrodden snow,
When naught is thine that made thee once so fair,
I love to watch thy shadowy form below,
And through thy leafless arms to look above
On stars that brighter beam when most we need their love.

—Jones Very.

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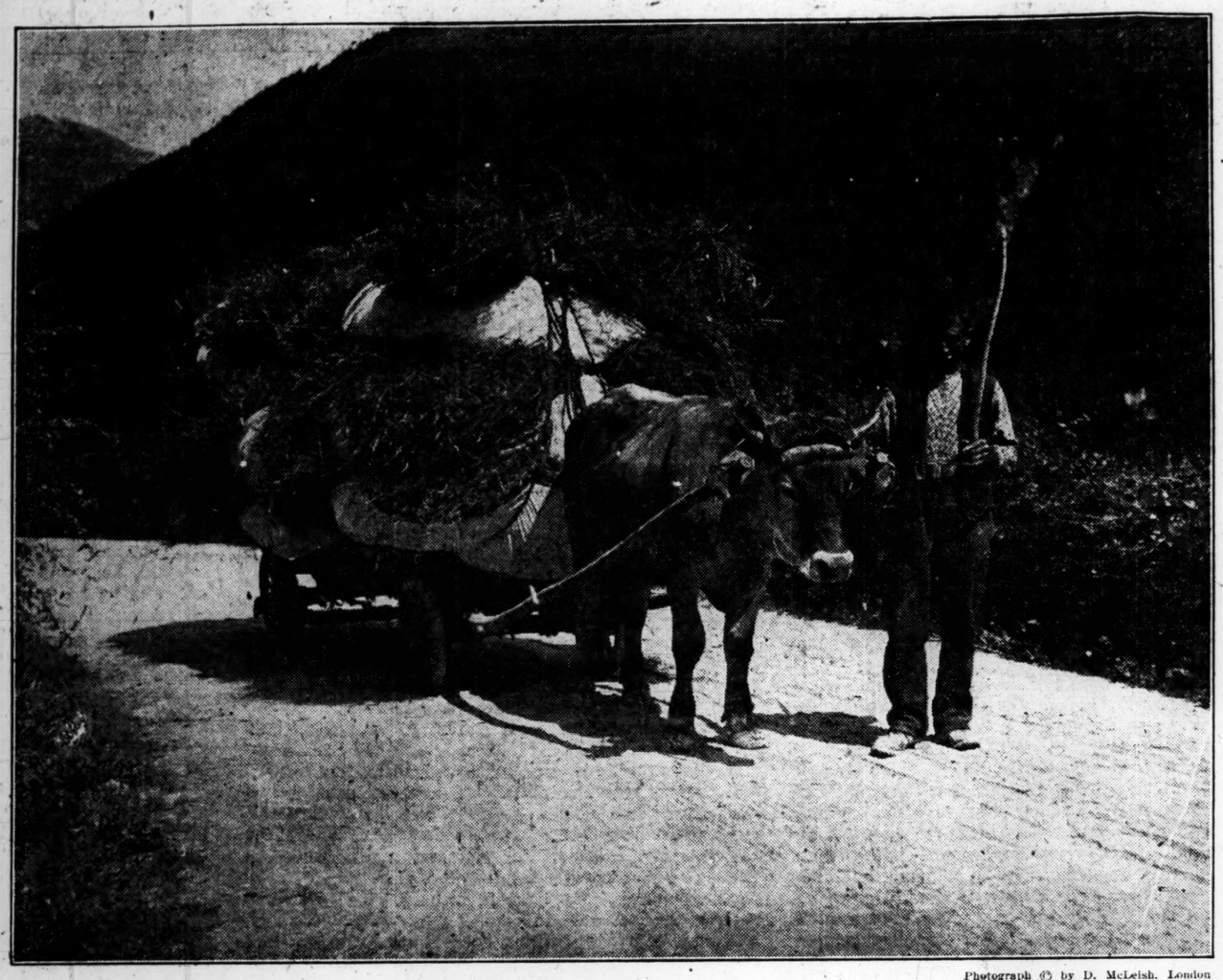
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Bringing home the hay in the Engadine

A Summer Day's Walk in the Alps

We were ready at five o'clock on Saturday morning, just as the horn sounded to assemble the goats, which came forth from every side in answer to the summons. . . . Half an hour passed before Couttet could effect a start; then the men led off, through the meadows to the south of the village, and after crossing the Sernft, we soon began to ascend. On arriving at a rocky corner, where the path entered a wild ravine, we were called upon to halt, to allow the company of goats, which we had overtaken, to take precedence—the narrow track which skirted the mountain side being apparently made for their accommodation only. The effect was most picturesque as

"The goats wound still their wonted way,
Up craggy steeps and ridges rude,"

the long train passing upwards in single file, a younger or more adventurous animal occasionally diverging up the rocks. The path now rose by steep zigzags, in some places supported at the edge by fir-poles, where the earth had been washed away by the stream, which, descending from the Segnes, finds its way down to the Sernft. It was a wildly grand and striking scene as we climbed the rocks. . . .

Having reached the higher plateau, we found ourselves on Alpine pastures, where the peasants were, as usual, busy securing the precious hay; here the goats dispersed, and we pursued our way to the left, with the Martin's Loch high above our heads. All traces of a path soon disappeared, and the climbing was rough, as well as slippery, over rocky ledges and through watercourses; occasionally over coarse herbage, where, among other flowers, we picked a novelty in the white gentian. . . . My son was considerably in advance, and stood conspicuously, like a beacon, on the knife-like ridge over which we were to pass, just below the Segneshorn.

In due time we scrambled up to join him, and share his admiration of a scene unlike anything we had previously met with. The mountain view was very grand, stretching from the Glarnisch to the Dodi; the Haustock rose up over the Panixer Pass, with the snowy Vorab, and wide-spreading Bünder glacier, surmounted by the Zwölfihorn and Segneshorn, beneath whose precipices we stood. . . .

After an hour's rest we started down the rocks to cross the glacier, which forms a deep basin between the mountains, its surface being quite smooth and uncrevassed. My son showed us the easiest mode of glacier traveling, and, following his example, we all glided rapidly to the bottom of the snow-covered slope. . . .

After crossing to the opposite side of the glacier or, as it is here called, 'Firn,' we skirted a marshy valley, which had evidently, in bygone times, formed the bed of a considerable lake. High precipices of slate-like rock rose immediately above us, down which a torrent, fed by the Flimser Firn, formed a magnificent fall. The body of water was great, and the effect was very fine as it rushed foaming down from the summit of the rocks, dividing into three grand cascades in its descent. . . .

The descent to Flims is remarkably easy, and the lawn-like turf was delightful to our feet as we passed over the freshly-cut sward, which was now studded with chalets. The peasants were scattered over the fields; and, resting for a few minutes from their labors, they stood gazing with curiosity and surprise at our appearance by a route so little traversed. The hay was packed, and carried down the valley, on picturesque carts, constructed of the common long, light sledge, raised on low fore-wheels, with the curved shafts resting on the ground behind, and acting as a drag. The load, piled high above the body of the wagon, was supported by an extempore fence of interlaced fir-branches. Drawn by two of the small dun-colored cows usually seen in the mountains, these carts formed an interesting and peculiar feature in the pastoral scene around.—From "A Summer Tour in the Grisons," by Mrs. Henry Freshfield.

The Piccadilly Symphony

From a bedroom high over Piccadilly and just beyond the dip where the traffic in either direction hurries forward to take the slippery rise, I used to hear the sounds of the street come up to me night and morning. . . . After a while they began to weave themselves into something whole and definite; they became, not a hundred sounds, but one sound; not a hundred discords, but one harmony. I know it now, this seeming medley of violent tappings and rumblings and mechanical noises, for something much more wonderful and interesting than that; I know it for a concord or symphony in which a thousand harsh notes are merged into one mellow note, in which units become unity—a symphony of traffic upon a road. And as you write music in various modes, Dorian, Lydian, Phrygian, pure or mixed, so the symphony of traffic writes itself in one or other of the various modes that govern it. . . . And there is the mode of Piccadilly, unchanging and unforgetable, with its note of restless eagerness and hurry, its undecided tonality as of a passage from one point to another of things that have no abiding or continuing city, but seek one East or West.

It begins and ends in falling and detached notes, and in the summer there is not more than three-quarters of an hour between the end and the beginning. It ends on home-going 'busses, belated cabs and carriages; it begins with market-carts, steam wagons, and the swish of hydraulic hose-pipes. Somewhere about half-past four or five o'clock there is a lull; for although the end of one of London's working days far overlaps the beginning of another, and the market carts have begun to come in long before the last cab or carriage has carried home its late cargo, the symphony itself, the body of sound that has a definite beginning and ending, is governed by laws different from, if no less obscure than, those which send the morning carts eastward and the homing night cabs westward. The lull that comes at half-past four comes after the introduction to the symphony of the new day. . . . But just before it, in the pause that follows the slow detached notes of the introduction, there is one happy moment in which the cool chorus of the skies breaks in on the . . . orchestra of the streets. In that hour, even from a Piccadilly bedroom, you hear the birds singing in the Green Park. It is their only chance, because the increasing tide of traffic soon swells and drowns their notes. Every morning that I was awake in time I listened for this sweet intermezzo; and by the degree of joy in it I could tell long before the curtains were drawn and the light had come into the room, whether the sun was shining or not.

The sounds which make up this orchestra of traffic are very clear and definite when one listens to them thus, with the sense of hearing unconfused by the sense of sight. The predominant note, the clip-clop of horses' feet on the wood pavement, is daily decreasing, gradually displaced by the curious drone of the motor omnibus. The ground-work of the whole symphony, the four-part harmony, is still, however, furnished by the common horse 'bus, with its low rumble of wheels and dull clatter of eight steel shoes on the wood. But a very interesting tone, and one which remarkably brightens the whole volume of sound as it rises, is the jingle of the collar chains on the horse 'busses. This noise, which is universal and pervading, furnishes a sharp, bright sound as high as the chirping of sparrows, and much higher than the bells on the cab horses, which are the next highest sound in the orchestra. In brightening effect it is like the mixture-stops of an organ, which are tuned to harmonies high above the diapason of tone, and add lightness and brightness to the whole. When the horse 'busses shall have finally disappeared, the symphony of Piccadilly will have a deeper, harsher, and more somber tonality. . . .

The steel shoes striking the wooden pavement give at a distance an effect corresponding to wood-wind; and there is a whole gamut of notes from them, as from a wooden dulcimer. The smaller motors, with their rhythmic beats and buzzings, give the string tone, and as they increase in number through the morning add greatly to the mellowness of tone. The large motor omnibuses, in addition to their long, brassy notes, furnish, if they are badly driven, a very fine side-drum effect when, on going up the hill to Hyde Park Corner, the driver misses his change of gear, and the gear-pinions jar and grind. The notes of motor-horns detach themselves altogether from the general harmony, being too short and abrupt to be absorbed into the fabric of sound. . . .

It is changing, of course, this symphony, changing in tone and tempo, getting harsher and faster with the years. But it changes so gradually, one instrument being withdrawn at a time, and a new one sounding in its place, that one can think of it as almost an endless thing. It has sounded there now for so many years; it will go on sounding for so many more; and one by one the old noises will drop away and new ones take their places; but still the volume will go on, and increase from one half-century to another. . . . The sense of sound is an aid to one's sense of continuity in the world. The sound of the sea, the sound of wind in trees; the speech and language of men; the noise of the traffic in the streets; these are things that go on like a river, and help to carry our thoughts and hopes into the future. If the changes of some things trouble us, there are always other things that do not change very much; the noise of sea waves will be as beautiful in a thousand years as it is now, and no combining of capitalists or developments . . . will change its tune by a note. And if the symphony in Piccadilly is doomed to change and deteriorate, and grow harsher and louder, there is still above it the chorus of the tree-tops that sang in the beginning and will sing. The harsher symphony of human industry and enterprise may send it away from Piccadilly; but it will still be singing in some quieter place, in primitive tune and cadence.—Filson Young in "Memory Harbour."

The Omnipresence of Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is continually declaring to mankind the truth that God, the divine Principle of creation, is infinite, and that divine Principle is Mind. It is doing so because in no other way can men begin to realize the omnipresence of Mind. Human beings are fettered on every hand by false belief. They hold that matter is real, that it exists as true substance, and that its domain stretches into the immeasurable distances of space. Educated to believe in matter as real substance and to cultivate what are termed the material senses, they too often fail to employ spiritual sense, the sense which alone can discern the eternal verities of being which exist in the spiritual realm, the realm of Mind. Barlow, in his simple lines, asks the seeker after reality why he searches sorrowfully for it in the future and the past when "paradise" is at hand.

"Why search the future and the past?
Why do ye look with tearful eyes,
And seek, far off, for Paradise?
Beneath thy feet Life's pearl is cast."

The material senses can never reveal the truth of being. God is infinite. Mind is omnipresent; but the truth is utterly unknown to these so-called senses. Only one sense can reveal God, and it is spiritual sense; and this sense is necessary to the discernment of divine metaphysics, which teaches the allness of Mind, the nature of Mind, and man's indestructible relationship to Mind. Mrs. Eddy, on page 275 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes: "Divine metaphysics, as revealed to spiritual understanding, shows clearly that all is Mind, and that Mind is God, omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience,—that is, all power, all presence, all Science. Hence all is in reality the manifestation of Mind." The words may be scanned superficially and without much apprehension of their meaning; but let their purport be grasped, and what tremendous possibilities of good they harbinger to the human race. For it is as Mind is understood in its perfection and in the fullness of its manifestation, that matter is known to be unreal and dominion obtained over false belief.

But some one may say, Merely to state that all is Mind does not help one much: assuming that all is Mind, how is Mind expressed? That is an interesting question; and it is one which is easily answered. What is it that is invariably associated with Mind? Is it not ideas? The two cannot be dissociated. Mind must be expressed in ideas. It can be expressed in no other way. Consequently to gain a knowledge of real ideas is to obtain an understanding of Mind. Now, Mind being infinite and omnipresent, Mind's ideas are omnipresent. Was there ever grander truth than that? Think of it. All the ideas of divine Mind everywhere perfectly expressed! No need to leave the spot where one may be to find the eternal, the real; for reality is everywhere present as the expression of perfect Mind. Jeremiah, surely, knew the truth more than superficially when he wrote: "Am I a God at hand, saith the Lord, and not a God afar off? Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him? saith the Lord. Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord." The truth came gradually to the world through revelation. The spiritually minded as the Bible records, realized in an increasing degree that the omnipresence of God is a fact; and the fullness of this knowledge was what distinguished Christ Jesus from all who preceded or came after him. The Nazarene understood to a marvelous extent the allness of God and man's unity with God. To him the creative Principle was always present as the Life of man and as Love which maintained man's individuality.

It should be obvious that, since Mind is infinite, Mind does not vary. This is the same as saying that reality is the same today as it ever was, and that it will always remain the same. One may see this plainly from the simple analogy of the circle. The geometrician knows that the properties of a circle have always been what they are now, and that they will never alter. Thus, for example, the ratio between the diameter and the circumference of a circle is fixed, invariable, constant. In the same way the nature or being of spiritual man never varies, because it is determined by divine Principle which is invariable. It matters not what material sense may say. It may seem to tell of imperfection, suffering, disease, evil; but what is the truth? That man is spiritual; that man is the perfect idea of Mind, governed by perfect intelligence and protected by perfect Love. "Unfathomable Mind is expressed", Mrs. Eddy has written on page 520 of Science and Health. "The depth, breadth, height, might, majesty, and glory of infinite Love fill all space."

It is not uncommon for those who have learned something of divine Principle, Love, to tell how much Christian Science has helped them to overcome fear. That is what spiritual understanding always does. What is there to be afraid of since divine Principle is infinite? Fear is the result of believing in the reality of matter or evil; or, in other words, fear arises from ignorance of the truth that divine Principle, Love, is the only real presence. Let the truth be realized, the truth that Love is never apart from man, and fear must vanish as night before the day. And when fear is conquered, peace reigns.

What, then, will enable men to enter the kingdom of heaven? Must they wait, with perhaps feebly burning faith, for a far-off day in a far-off country until "Life's pearl" reveals itself to them? No! Reality is omnipresent. The spiritual ideas of Mind are reflected by man as real consciousness. It was the Psalmist who asked: "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence?" Christian Science replies that Spirit, Mind, is omnipresent, and that man, including all real ideas, is never separate from the divine Principle of his being.

A Letter of Madame de Sévigné

To the Count de Bussy

Livry, Nov. 3, 1677.

I am come here to pass the fine weather, and bid adieu to the leaves. They are still upon the trees, but have changed their hue; instead of being green, they are of the color of Aurora, and of so many different shades that they form a rich and magnificent gold drapery, which would be more beautiful than green, if it did not portend their fall.

I have moved to the Hotel de Carnavalet. It is a large, handsome house; I wish to remain there some time. . . .

I have received here your letter from Bussy Castle. What you say of Despréaux and Racine is very just. The king said to them, a few days ago, "I am sorry you were not in the last campaign, you would have seen the war, and your journey would not have been very long." "Sire," said Racine, "we are but bourgeois, and we had no dress ready for the campaign—ours were only fit for the town; but we ordered some to be made, and the places you attacked were taken before our clothes could be brought home." This was very well received. Ah! but I know a nobleman whom I would much rather have write my history than these bourgeois, if I were his master! Such a narrative would be worthy of posterity!

You know the king has appointed M. Le Tellier chancellor; everybody is pleased at this choice. He is perfectly competent to his situation. . . . What a fortunate family this has been! My niece De Coligny ought to be very happy. . . . I am not yet satisfied that we did not read your "Memoirs" the afternoon we spent on the banks of that pretty river. I shall hardly be able to dispense with them till next year. . . .—Playfair Anderson edition.

Order Required

Disorder cannot cast disorder out.—Kingsley.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Autocracy of Profits

GOVERNMENT effort to check profiteering and to punish profiteers in the United States seems to be, at best, full of inconsistencies and lamentably ineffective. Here is the Steel trust, which government courts have declined to dissolve, voluntarily withholding its hand from the taking of vast excess profits which nobody denies are within its grasp; while the great combination of packers, though voluntarily dissolving itself under pressure of the law department of the government, gives no indication of accepting any less of profit than the full measure of whatever the public can be required to pay. Here are retailers being brought to book every day in some large city, where a ham, or a pair of shoes, or a case of canned vegetables, is found to have been marked at an exorbitant price, while wholesalers, jobbers, and manufacturers in countless instances, without any likelihood of a challenge from government agents, are taking profits out of all proportion in excess of those for which the retailers are haled into court and penalized. And when some prosperous trader, too busy over his winnings to make proper return of the tax due upon them, is thrown into prison for a set term, the government authorities release him, long before the expiration of his sentence, on his belated proffer of the tax money; as if, indeed, even in the eyes of the government, imprisonment were intended merely to bring forth the money due, rather than to teach an offender not to offend. Yet nobody of the so-called consumer classes wants the government to cease its anti-profiteering activities. Such operations may seem to have little effect in so far as decreasing the main burden of those who buy is concerned, but the agitation helps to bring all sorts of profiteering to light, and in this way makes for fairer conditions.

It is not always easy to get at the rights of this matter of so-called profiteering. There is too much uncertainty, perhaps, as to how profiteering is to be defined. At first impulse, anybody might be apt to say that the case of the sugar trader, arrested in New York the other day for selling at 21¾ cents per pound sugar for which he paid only 16½ cents, thus cleaning up about $50,000, showed profiteering, especially when the wholesaler's legitimate profit is ordinarily a fraction of a cent on the pound. Yet here is the sugar trader telling the public, through newspaper advertisements, that he merely bought the sugar at the market price, weeks ago, in the country where it was raised, and that he sold it, as soon as it arrived in New York harbor, at the market price of the day of its arrival, which he says was less than what the sugar could be replaced for. His unusual profit, he says, was due entirely to the rapid increase of the market price under pressure of heavy demand and insufficient supplies. It is difficult to see how the individual trader can fairly be blamed for these conditions, and certainly business men, as a class, will never blame him for taking a business advantage of the market as he found it. As a part of the great machinery of the business of supplying sugar to the American people, he ground out, for once at least, an astounding profit, just as, no doubt, he might have ground out a loss if the market had happened to swing sharply contrary to his expectations.

Still, it is not to be forgotten that the operation that brought to this sugar trader, at one turn, an amount that would seem like a fortune to many a wage earner or salaried man, put an added burden on the already overburdened price for sugar, which wage earners and salaried people have to pay. That the transaction should enrich one man, merely through his ability to take advantage of the market, involves, from the business point of view nothing wrong. Yet is it morally right that one man should be able to take such a toll for himself by adding to the burdens of the overburdened many? Such a question, of course, is to the business mind absurd. Yet that is the sort of question that must sooner or later be answered if the unrest of times like the present is to be done away with. Such a question is, in fact, the major indictment against business as business is now allowed to be transacted. That the question is not altogether absurd, that it is in the nature of an indictment, is virtually conceded by the attitude of the Steel trust, already referred to. Good business judgment may impel the Steel trust to take less of profit than the market would enable it to make, but underneath that good business judgment is the moral issue. If the Steel trust can see it, and be affected by it in its conduct of buying and selling, other factors of business must, in time, see and be affected by it. And when that time comes, business will no doubt be conceived of rather as a form of service than as an opportunity for exploiting the weaker elements of society by the stronger.

It is the business system that creates big profiteers and enables them to go unchecked while relatively insignificant retailers are here and there penalized for relatively petty, yet more definite, extortion. The business system of today is powerful in proportion as it has been able to substitute agreement and combination for the competition which in earlier times kept all business men pitted against one another, and their operations necessarily limited in their scope. The business of today produces vast profits in the hands of those who manipulate it because it involves the processes of control, in the face of an absolutely certain popular demand. Its so-called law, of supply and demand, is now only a controlled law, a manipulated law, and therefore not truly operative in the old sense. In fact, it is through the modern distortion of this very law that individual business factors, by virtue of occupying certain favorable places in the business machine, do, at times, make fabulous profits merely by virtue of their position, without even having foreseen or speculated upon the outcome in advance. The system, rather than the individual, is to blame. As that New York sugar trader said, "If selling imported sugars on arrival, at market price, at less than replacement value, is profiteering, then all merchants dealing in importations of any commodities are continually guilty of the offense charged." Morally, they are so guilty. To hold otherwise, as even the Steel trust now is beginning to recognize, is to uphold, in the last analysis, a profiteering autocracy. But in a world that, for moral reasons, has already set itself against the autocracy of royalty, of caste, of religion, and of politics, there can be no sure abiding place for an autocracy of profits.

"Humanizing Industry" in Australia

FOR several years past, Port Pirie, in South Australia, has been drawing attention to itself because of its extraordinary achievements in social betterment resulting from the large measure of cooperation attained between the directors, officials, and employees of the great smelting company which practically owns the town. In the years before the war, Port Pirie had a reputation the exact reverse of that which it has at the present time. Very largely German controlled, or at any rate finding its chief interests in Germany, the smelting company thought little, and cared less, what became of its employees, so long as the output was sufficient to meet the demand. Labor conditions at Port Pirie were, as a consequence, notoriously unsettled. The men were ready to "down tools" on the smallest pretext or on no pretext, and in one year the roll of workpeople changed over two-and-a-half times.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war, however, during the period when Mr. Hughes was carrying through his memorable effort to regain the Australian metal industry for Australia from Germany, the company was brought under new management, with the result that all through the war, in spite of the fact that the employees were called upon to work at top pressure, often day and night, not one hour's work was lost as the result of an industrial dispute. This remarkable success is attributed to the fact that the company not only adopted, but quite unfeignedly put in practice, the view that the welfare of the employees should be the first charge on the company's resources. It was determined, as the new manager put it, to "humanize industry."

Everything that could be done to render the lot of the employee happy was done, and it was done in the wisest possible way. In the case of each improvement, from the establishment of a holiday resort on the seacoast, eighteen miles from the town, to the laying out of a children's park in the town itself, the cooperation of the employee was sought and readily given. The result of this was that, within a very short time, that good will which makes everything possible was thoroughly established.

Perhaps in nothing was this good will seen more clearly than in the way the Port Pirie people solved the question of the high cost of living. All too often, a solution of this problem is sought through the altogether too obvious means of raising wages, and then raising the cost of the product to the general public. Port Pirie could not well adopt such a course. The price of lead, its chief product, was set by the market, and there was nothing about Port Pirie lead that would enable it to demand a higher price than the market price. In these circumstances, the employees came to the rescue of the company. They agreed to establish a cooperative store to supply themselves with certain necessaries. The company lent the money at a fair rate of interest, making, as the only stipulation, that any goods handled should be sold at the estimated cost price, including wages in the store and general charges. In this way it was calculated that prices were reduced as much as 35 per cent. So successful, indeed, has been the new enterprise that the employees are now urging the company to extend the system so as to cover all necessaries. Port Pirie is certainly setting a good and a surprisingly interesting example.

The Azerbaijanians

THERE is something peculiarly interesting in the story of the formation of the Azerbaijanian Republic, as it was recently presented to the Peace Conference by the Azerbaijanian delegates who traveled to Europe for that purpose. In a vague kind of way the great world of the West has been aware, for some time past, that a number of republics were being set up in that, to Europeans, curiously unfamiliar country which spreads itself over the Caucasus and beyond, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. The Georgian Republic, the Armenian Republic, and the Azerbaijanian Republic were at any rate names, however little might be known of their formation or status.

Now, in the present prominence being given to Azerbaijan, the great Persian Province is not stepping into notice for the first time. In the years immediately preceding the war, when Russia was intent on the prosecution of her famous "move towards warm water" on the Persian Gulf, Azerbaijan and its troubles were very much in the news. The story of how the Russians, on various pleas, advanced to Tabriz, the capital of the Province, how they occupied the city, and then, month after month, refused to withdraw, but instead continued to pursue an elaborate policy of Russification throughout the whole region, was, at one time, almost a stock subject in the daily press. Then came the war, and, with the entry of Turkey on the side of the Central Powers, Azerbaijan became a battle ground for the Turk and the Russian. It was of no moment to either party that the Province was really Persian territory and that Persia was neutral.

For three years the struggle continued, down, in fact, to the outbreak of the Russian revolution. But, immediately on this event, there was a loosing of control on the confines of the great unwieldy Russian Empire, and, by the time the Bolsheviki had succeeded in seizing control, Azerbaijan had become a veritable prey to all manner of disbanded and deserted forces. In these circumstances, the more law-abiding people of the whole vast region of Caucasia and Transcaucasia united to restore some semblance of government. First of all, one government for the whole region was set up. This proved a failure. The Caucasus seceded, and Transcaucasia formed itself into the federal Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia. This again proved a failure, and, some time in May, 1918, the three states of this federal republic formed themselves into three separate and independent republics. In the following November, a British mission, operating in Persia, was invited by the Republic of Azerbaijan to occupy Baku, and since then, apparently, the Azerbaijanians have maintained themselves against all the assaults of the Bolsheviki, have reorganized the country on the basis of a liberal constitution, in which the chief features are universal suffrage and the protection of minorities, and are eagerly desirous of obtaining from the great powers a recognition of their right to independence.

One of the chief difficulties in the way of any such recognition must, of course, be the fact that a very large part of the district claimed by the Azerbaijanians is Persian territory. Persia's title is, however, the title of conquest, and there can be no question that the Azerbaijanians form a distinct ethnological unit; that they have enjoyed a large measure of independence through the centuries; and that, in the eighteenth century, the country consisted of a conglomerate of independent khanates, whose hand was raised quite indifferently against Persian, Turk, Georgian, or Russian. How far the final settlement really rests with the Peace Conference it is difficult to say, but there is no doubt that the Azerbaijanians can make out a very good claim to independence.

Better Suffrage Outlook in Delaware

PROSPECTS for ratification by Delaware of the equal suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution have decidedly improved within the last few days. Suffrage workers apparently have reason for the opinion, which they hold with much confidence, that the recent unfavorable action in the lower house of the Legislature marked the culmination of the anti-suffragists' efforts, and likewise a turning of the tide. At any rate, several incidents of late indicate a development of public sentiment favorable to suffrage, and support the belief that the early negative expression in this state campaign is to be followed by a decided swing the other way.

Undoubtedly the adverse vote in the Assembly aroused the Delaware suffragists as nothing before had, and they set to work with redoubled energy to convince the legislators that the citizens of Delaware were really for ratification. The Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, a branch of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, conducted meetings in various parts of the State. The activities began to be reflected in the Legislature, which, on Thursday, rejected a bill providing for submission of the amendment to a popular vote. This decision was regarded as a distinct victory for the suffragists, and rightly so. The campaigners, naturally, did not neglect the opportunity of making an impression on the Republican State Convention, held in Dover on Tuesday. A suffrage flag day celebration was arranged to take place on the green in front of the State Capitol, and to take part in this stirring event automobile parties came from twenty-six cities and towns. The workers may well feel elated over the course taken by the Republican convention, for a resolution urging the present Legislature to ratify the amendment was adopted by it unanimously. This action alone should put an end to the claim that the legislators' constituents do not desire ratification. As for any claim that the women of the State do not want the vote, that, as pointed out by the president of the Delaware Suffrage Association, is convincingly set aside by the petition urging ratification at the present special session of the Legislature. The population of Delaware, according to the estimate made in 1918, is only a little more than 200,000, and, since the prospective women voters are believed to number only between 40,000 and 50,000, the 25,000 signers of the petition would seem to represent more than half of the women concerned.

Then there is the encouraging consideration that, wherever educational activity with regard to equal suffrage takes place, the opposition wanes. This fact is evidently being once more proved true in Delaware. Thus there appears to be good ground for the suffragists' hope that the former action in the Assembly will be reconsidered, and that Delaware may yet be the decisive thirty-sixth State to ratify.

John Whitgift and His Foundation

A LITTLE while ago, there took place in Croydon, the ancient town some ten miles south of London, an interesting and accustomed ceremony, namely, the annual festival service by which is commemorated the munificence of Archbishop Whitgift to Croydon. It was, in fact, the 324th anniversary of the foundation of the Whitgift Hospital, and, headed by bands, the boys of the Whitgift Grammar and Middle Schools marched to the parish church. The Vicar of Croydon preached a sermon, for which, under the terms of the bequest, he received sixteen shillings and eightpence, and all who took part in the festival wore "White gift" flowers, in other words, white stock and fern. Everything was done as it always has been done, and it was specially fitting that it should be so, for John Whitgift, sometime Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was, in many respects, the most exacting of men. "The howse which I have buylded for the sayde school howse, and also the howse which I have buylded for the school master, shal be for ever imployde to that use onlye, and to no other." So ran one of his instructions. It has not been strictly obeyed, in the matter of the school house, but it shows to some extent the manner of man he was.

Now, it was on the 17th of January, 1596, that the archbishop, having obtained letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, began to build his hospital "for the reliefe and sustentation of certaine poor people." He finished it on September 29, 1599. Never was there a more methodical and painstaking builder. Not only did he give the most minute instructions as to the work, but the records of each day's progress during the three years spent in building were most carefully and elaborately drawn up. Then, in the matter of regulations, he left nothing unprovided for. Was it a question of a broken window "or other decaye by ayllfulness or necligence"? then the brother or the sister responsible was to "amend it" within one month, on pain of having fourpence a week stopped out of his or her allowance. For the hospital was, as it is still, both an almshouse and a school. But, as is the way with such foundations, the lands and bequests which provided but a very modest sum, three hundred years ago, have appreciated and appreciated in value until, today, the foundation has become a wealthy trust, carrying out the ideas of the founder on a scale which, in all probability, he never would have thought possible.

John Whitgift, however, "My white gift," as Queen Elizabeth called him, just as she called Parker, her "black-husband," was a man of big ideas. True, the Archbishop of Canterbury was a veritable Prince bishop, even in the days of Queen Elizabeth, but J. Corbet Anderson has left record, in his "History of Croydon," that Archbishop Whitgift's military surroundings "were somewhat carped at by his enemies." And indeed such an attitude was not altogether without excuse, for the Archbishop appears to have made no small stir when he moved officially from place to place. Thus it was his custom to visit Canterbury every third year. On those occasions, he moved from his palace at Croydon with a retinue of 200 persons, and, in addition, "he was honorably escorted by the gentry of the country, so that he sometimes entered the city of Canterbury with a procession of eight hundred to a thousand horse." The archbishop, moreover, had amongst his own servants a regularly trained force of 100 foot and 50 horse which, in the days of the Great Armada, held itself ready, with the redoubtable archbishop at its head, "to take its share in the defense of sovereign and country."

Nevertheless John Whitgift was no swashbuckler, no shallow lover of pomp and circumstance. He was a sturdy bulwark against any lapse from the Reformation, a very diligent preacher, "as well after his preferments as before," a man "of milde and moderate disposition, of a free minde and a bountifull hand towards his household servants, his poore neighbours, but especially towards Schollers and strangers." Indeed, in spite of his military retinue, he was, as Fuller described him, "far from violence, and his politick patience was blessed in a high proportion."

Editorial Notes

THERE can be no question that Will Thorne, the Labor member in the British Parliament for West Ham, is a workingman, in the most orthodox sense of that much misused term. There can be no question, moreover, that Will Thorne, through all his years of public life, has stood stanchly for the rights of the workingman. When, therefore, Will Thorne gives his opinion on Labor issues, he is entitled to be listened to. Discussing the question of a miners' strike in order to enforce nationalization, the other day, he declared emphatically against any such expedient. "Personally," declared the member for West Ham, "I think a strike would be a foolish and suicidal policy; the easier and the simpler way is to bring about nationalization by political efforts. The working classes in all parts of the country have tremendous political power in their hands, and if they have got the will, they certainly have got the power to bring it about through parliamentary effort."

VERY few people who use the expression "Ca' canny" have any idea what it means, or for the matter of that, how it is pronounced. A writer in Ways and Means suggests "caw" as the nearest approach to the sound of the Scottish "ca'" which stands for call—in this instance having nothing to do with calling a halt, but referring to action, not speech, such for instance as turning a skipping rope or working a pump handle. Thus, if we take pumping as an illustration, the phrase "Ca' canny" would mean to work cautiously, not to pump so vigorously that the water is slopped over and wasted; the man pumping is asked not to squander his time by doing his job badly. It is noted as a curious fact that a Scottish phrase embodying nothing but good sound ideas should have been deviated on the south side of the border to uses based on an economic fallacy.

UNIVERSAL military training, to judge by its acceptance in the United States Senate, is very much in the air just now. And it is always possible for an American citizen to observe plenty of young fellows on American street corners whom he is sure military training would be good for. But perhaps what would be of most value to the country would be, not so much merely military allegiance, as an individual willingness to devote time to the Nation's welfare. Enlistment in the government service, civil as well as military, for a compulsory year or so, might be a good thing for all young Americans. Like enlistment in the Josephus Daniels navy, it would stand to many in lieu of good schooling.

SO THOSE fast steamboats Harvard and Yale have been sold again, and are once more to go into private service on the Pacific Coast. The popularity of their names may not have had anything to do with the fact that the United States Government is said to have obtained for them $55,000 more than their present appraisal value, but the names do seem to be good for two or three paragraphs in the newspapers of the country whenever these boats change hands. Which reminds us that others before the transportation company that built the Harvard and the Yale discovered that there was a private advertising value in the names of great universities.

PROMOTERS of the overall club parade, planned to take place in New York City, now think well of calling it an economy parade. Perhaps the change in name is indicative of the expansion of the overalls protest to cover other living expenses than that for clothing. And the readiness in some well-to-do quarters to promote the movement may perhaps testify that even big business economists feel that prices have been pushed about as high as they can go without real trouble. The overall clubs may have shown the way to get down without a crash.

SELF-DETERMINATION being in the air, what must Montmartre do but file a claim to independence from the Republic! Montmartre, true to its traditions, has left a p. p. c. card at the Elysée, and is filling the columns of the Enraged Cow, Montmartre's own paper, with cries of Montmartre free and independent, cries which entirely refuse to be silenced. Perhaps the attempt to put the extinguisher on the rebels is not exactly serious. Paris would not be without the pen and brush of its incorrigible quartier for anything.